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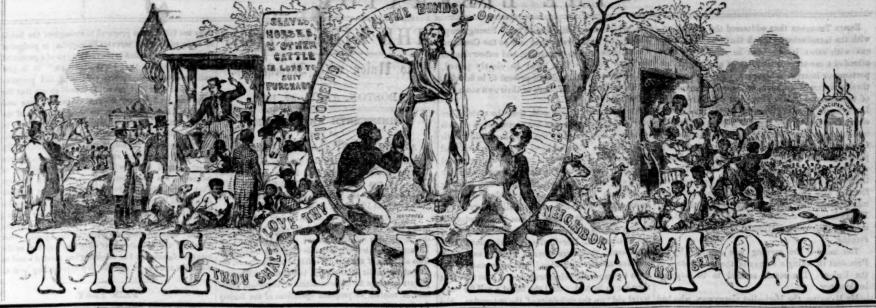
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following gentlemen constitute the Financial but are not responsible for any of the debts ANT, VIL :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and mas of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of on are impartially allowed a hearing

TM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade ; the second

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons In fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THERED

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRET

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams

VOL. XXIII. NO. 16.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 1161.

SELECTIONS.

CONVENT --- THE CONSTITU-TIONAL QUESTION. Correspondence of the 'A. S. Standard.]

Whigs have been out of luck this year Which have been out the government of on't work to their liking. I told you gely things worked against them in the coming Convention. Well, they the coming Convention. Well, they tried a new lay for securing the Cathoad that is by proposing an act for re-Ith of August, 1834. This bill actu-Hith of August, 1504. This offi-actua-the House by a large majority. But Whigs found themselves in a very indeed. While the Catholics liked well enough, their right trusty and cousins, the Orthodox ministers and abers, took it in high dudgeon. Slavery stand very well, when it approached the black gown and white cravat of a minister; but the Scarlet Lady they away with at all. She was a greater away with at all. She was a greater on to them than any contained in the holds in her right hand. So, a day or the Bill was reconsidered, and has got ough the ordeal of another debate and d to-day, an order, introduced by Mr. of Danvers, when this question was hed, for compensating Mr. Garrison for s he received in the Mob to prevent a the Daily Advertiser considered it) in referred to the Judiciary Committee.
Committee grants a hearing, a good storical information may be hoped from that celebrated action. It is said that the sho was mainly instrumental in getting up a is ready to give the names of the patriotemen who employed him. I do not see t Monsignor Fitzpatrick, the Bishop of and Mr. Garrison, are in one and the same that they must ' sink or swim, survive or

gain. Of course, I have nothing to say is hitting him as hard as he likes. I unhat his Free Soil friends think that he his antigonist's nob into Chancery and is ag him severely. I don't precisely see it if—but then I am not much of a Fancy trather seems to me, as an impartial specby no means a backer of the Garrison against the Free Soil Chicken, that the am afraid is hardly up to the Nobby One's I am apprehensive that he may have self open to be cross-buttocked, if the

hich they are most ready to fill up, if whether the Constitution of the Unit-poses any obligations in relation to t did not exist before it. Whether, 'a person held to service or labor the laws of a slave State, and whether he be delivered up on Claim of the Party to such Service or Labor may be due!" If hings be so, then are not the persons taking a the Government, either as Constituents or bound to make the necessary prothe execution of this Clause! It does city, general or special, a man takes the a his own person, or by his deputed Repre-re; if this be the meaning of that clause, ound to see that due legal process is providon do not mean to do, or assist in doing re mistaken, and that clause does not re-Slaves, and every man and every State lowards Slavery just as they did under the federation, then the Constitution will not the way of our getting the fattest cuts we lost the Value of th of the National platter, as well as other

vice to the 'Legree Family' against Uncle Tom, we have seen nothing so rich in magazine virtue, as the specimen before us. It appears that some guardian of the Union in Georgia has charged Mr. Charles J. Peterson, of this city, editor of 'Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine,' with high treason to Southern institutions, in being 'an arrant abolitionist:' whereupon, Mr. Peterson hastens to rescue his fair name from the foul reproach, and in a letter to the Madison (Ga.) Family Visitor, he pronounces the charge a 'gross injustice.' In this we agree, though we might differ as to who was the injured party. We regret that we cannot give our readers the entire letter, as we doubt not it is worth preserving; but as our 'family' are not honored with the society of the Georgia 'yisitor,' we have to rely for our information of its contents on a sketch of the precious relic, by the New England Farmer.

Mr. P. suspects that he is suffering for the sins

England Farmer.

Mr. P. suspects that he is suffering for the sins of one Henry Peterson, editor of the 'Saturday denounce Mr. Ward and his friends, and to condense the state of the state of denounce Mr. Ward and his friends, and to condense the state of the state Mr. P. suspects that he is suffering for the sins of one Henry Peterson, editor of the 'Saturday Evening Post,' with whom Mr. Charles complacently hopes he has nothing in common except the name—a compliment that his namesake might reciprocate, perhaps. 'I am not of the same family, even,' says our aggrieved editor. 'More, I do not speak to him when we meet,' adds the amiable Charles. 'I resemble him, I trust, very little in anything,' he modestly proceeds: 'But least of all, in being what you call him, 'an arrant abolitionist.'

Having found a scape-goat to bear the crime, Charles, with due humility, applies himself to a self-acquittal upon the evidence. See him on his marrow bones, as he implores his master's lenity!

'In my Magazine, you can find nothing political.

Did California ever open a richer vein than this?
'It's as good as a meetin',' as 'Sam' would say.
That 'pen' should be recommended to the grateful consideration of Mrs. Ex-President Tyler and

the country, and the Constitution, now demand something more than more negative friends. To be plain, our Northern Allies, as we fear, want Moral Courage. If they would abandon their neutrality,—bring out their forces and carry the war into Africa,—the abolitionists would be routed, 'horse, foot and dragoons'—zood brotherhood restored, and the country quieted. As long as you refuse to do this, think us not uncourteous, if we doubt your sincerity. 'He who dallies is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned.'

The N. E. Farmer thus condoles with our aggricy—

who doubts is damned.'

The N. E. Farmer thus condoles with our aggrieved magazinist:

Poor Mr. Peterson! how can be convince these unbelieving Southerners that he has 'come out from the foul crowds of fanatics!' What further penance must he do, to evince his 'moral courage,' and establish his 'sincerity,' as a defender of the peculiar institution! Do speak, thou most inquisitorial of Visitors, and tell this savior of the Constitution and hater of abolitionists, how he can cotton to you acceptably, and without the risk of being kicked out of your indignant presence.

Resolved, That the delegates be furnished with statistics of the churches, schools and Temperance Society, among the colored people of this country-sent to be reported to the Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be a committee to collect these statistics for the churches, schools and Temperance Society, among the colored people of this country-sent to be reported to the Convention.

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Resolved, That the Boston Liberator, F. Doug-last statistics of the churches, schools and Temperance Society, among the colored people of this cuntry, and the churches, schools and Temperance Society, among the colored people of this cuntry, and the churches, schools and Temperance Society, among the colored people of this cuntry, and the churches, schools and temperance society, among the colored people of this custistics of the churches, schools and temperance society, among the colored people of this custistics of the chur

From the Worcester Spy.

SLAVERY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

to our cause.
Resolved, That we regard the Refugees' Home

'In my Magazine, you can find nothing political, on any side; for as politics are ill-bred in a parlor, they are equally ill-bred in a ladies' magazine. But as principal editor of a daily paper here, (the Evening Bulletin.) my pen, I am told, has been of service to the cause of the Constitution.'

Society, the Eight Service.

Institute, from their similarity of design, as occupying common ground; and we believe them to be benevolent in their objects and aims for the elevation of the colored people in Canada, salutary in their operations, and deserving the sympathy and support of all well-wishers of human-liv.

Vice of the Fugitive was

Resolved, That the Voice of the Fugitive was the lady patrons of his Magazine. Such 'service' should not be left unknown and unappreciated. It does not seem to win very flattering acknowledgements from its Southern censors.

Of the reward that he has won by his fawning, our readers can judge by the following specimen of Refuge from American Slavey and that it is in charge of a noble and well tried our readers can judge by the following specimen of Refuge from American Slavey, and that it has our readers can judge by the following specimen of Refugee from American Slavery, and that it has

pers, be requested to notice the proceedings of this meeting.

From the Portland Inquirer. DIX IN THE SENATE.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

MORE LITERARY TOADYISM.

Since Mr. Graham's 'martyrdom' for his service the 'Legree Family' against Uncle Tom, whe have seen nothing so rich in margain within so rich in the fall that so we have seen nothing so rich in margain within so rich in the fall that so we have seen nothing so rich in margain with a solution. The should be excluded from the camps of our larged as unclean, until he is careed of his leprosy.

The slavery question is not settled: every administration will have some questions directly or indirectly connected with slavery under its considered with slavery under its consideration. The slavery administration of the province of the poor suffering slave, to attempt to prove us dishonest, he slavery question is not settled: every administration of the fall the following language:

Some of the members of the poor suffering slavery under its consideration. The slavery under its consideration will have some question in not settled: every administration of the poor suffering slavery under the slavery depends on the slavery administration of the poor suffering slavery and the slavery depends on the slavery administration o

It is a succession is not settled: every administration will have some questions directly or indirectly connected with slavery under its consideration. The South therefore neeer can give full coefficience to an administration which has a Free Soiler in its confidence. Above, General Dix is known to be a Free Soiler. In the canvass of 1848, he held quite as ultra positions on the slavery question as John Van Buren, though his demeanor was far more dignified and gentlemanly; and no man doubts that if these issues were again to arise, he would pursue the same course. We therefore oppose his appointment, and warn the Democracy of the South against the ruinous effects of his elevation to the leadership of the party. There are Marcy and Dickinsen in New York, quite as able and far less exceptionable than Dix.

'Indeed, we are surprised that any questionable man has been thought of for a Cabinet appointment. All such men will be a dead weight upon the administration. We utterly deny and reprobate the doctrine that any party or clique, as such, has any claim to posts of honor or profit in the Government. And we carnestly hope that Mr. Pierce will select only those men for office.

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LETTER PROM REV. A. T. POSS.

BLACKSTONE, April 4th, 1853.

PRIEND GARRISON: I will improve a few moments of leisure this morning, in setting the matter right which is embraced in the correspondence between E. Harwood of Cincinnati, and Wm. H. Wyckoff of New York, relating to my statement, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery the American and Foreign Bible Society.

the American Bible Society voted to place a Bible in the hand of every family in the land in a certain period, * * * * the American and Foreign Bible Society was not in existence.' Ljudge from the italies, that this is regarded as a full refutation our readers can judge by the following specimen of the Garrison be against the Free Soil Chicken, that the use he is a pretty gibter and makes the its lighter, doesn't plant them well, afraid is hardly up to the Nobby One's I am appellensive that he may have elf open to be cross-buttocked, if the eloses with him. However, his wind at all wortherners truly devoted to the Constitution and the rights therein recognized. Come of New England.

The first against the supported specified on the readers can judge by the following specimen of the contemptuous flagellation which the Georgia debt is a partity gibter and makes the ide closes with him. However, his wind at the may have elf open to be cross-buttocked, if the oldes with him. However, his wind at the metaphor and a bandon the rights therein recognized. Come of New England.

The fact, however, is simply this terrest, and is therefore worthy of the support of the colored people and their triends.

Resolved, That as the Voice is not as extensively patronised as its merits demand, there is no accessity for another paper devoted to the interest of the voice, especially as it is the creation of the factionists alluded to above, is unworthy of the support of the well-wishers of our reac.

The fact, however, is simply this terrest, and is therefore worthy of the support of the colored people of Canada, and there is no accessity for another paper devoted to the interest of the Voice, especially as it is the creation of the factionists alluded to above, is unworthy of the support of the well-wishers of our reac.

The fact is another than the initiation of my recovery and their triends.

Resolved, That as the Voice is not as extensively paper about being established to support of the visit of the colored people of Canada, and therefore worthy of the support of the visit of the colored people of Canada, and therefore worthy of the support of the visit of the colored people of Canada, and therefore worthy of the support of the visit of the colored people of Canada, and ther American Bible Society; and, for aught which themselves defenceless against the attacks of insuppose that these two rival Societies would be feel that I ought to be blamed. and endorsing each other's doings !

The second point is the recollections of Dr. Cone and Secretary Wyckoff. It seems they do not recolect any such occurrence. But I do. Most painfully and sorrowfully do I recollect the humiliating

Dr. Cone thinks the time was two, and not five years. This is quite immaterial; but my recollection is as I stated it.

I will here introduce a piece of corroborative stimony. The American Baptist Free Mission Society, at its Annual Meeting, May, 1848, voted that Elders Tillinghast, Archibald and Post be a ommittee to draw up an address to our English Baptist brethren, informing them of the position of the American and Foreign Bible Society in relation to American slavery. The following is an ex-

ribution in this country are to us truly astonishng. They say they have never withheld the Bible
rom the slave! The following painful fact will

'The names [of the officers] having been repo now how much truth this statement contains. A sw years since, this same Bible Society 'Resolved, few years since, this same Bible Society 'Resolved, to furnish every family in the United States with a copy of the Bible.' ELDER AREL BROWN, now in heaven, immediately arose, and mildly asked if the resolution embraced the slave. No sooner, however, had the inquiry escaped his lips, than the shout of 'Order!' Order!'! 'resounded from every part of the house; and the President, Spencer H. Cone, with an emphatic, but very undignified and unchristian gesture, called out to him, 'Sit down, sir; you are out of order!' We are sorry that truth compels us to put upon record such a fact, in connection with the statement our brethren have made; but so it is.'

New York of the Bible Society Resolved, and I will state it. I cannot conscientiously vote for them, because some on the list are slaveholders. I must clear my conscience of voting for such, and content myself with this explanation.'

According to the above date, the Society must date its existence from 1837, and is now sixteen years of age. Query—How much longer ago than that period did the American Bible Society pass its resolution 'to place the Bible in every family in the Content of the longer ago than that period did the American Bible Society pass its resolution 'to place the Bible in every family in the Content of the longer ago than that period did the American Bible Society pass its resolution 'to place the Bible in every family in the Content of the longer ago than the period did the American Bible Society pass its resolution to send the bread of life to the perishing heathen slaves of our land, and the

Now, I have this to say to E. Harwood, to Dr. one, to Secretary Wyckoff, and to the world,-my statement at Boston was literally and unqualifiedly

I will now state a few more facts in relation to this same Bible Society. 1st. This Society receives slaveholders to fellowship. The Society had, in 1849, fifty-nine auxiliary

ocieties, and five hundred and six life-directors and life-members in the slaveholding States. 2d. The Society receives into its treasury the

officers. In the Report above alluded to, it appears that there are ninety-nine life-directors and nine Vice Presidents in the slave States.

4th. It selects slaveholders to preach its annual

dresses. In 1846, Dr. Fuller, then of Beaufort, South Carolina, preached the annual sermon. In FRIEND GARRISON: 1849, he was invited to deliver one of the usual

States:

'States:

'Whereas, It is reported by the Southern Bapters under him of known ability and honesty, and of the faith of Jefferson. Adherence to an 'ism' ought to be a fatal objection to an aspirant for office.'

THE LIBERATOR.

States:

'Whereas, It is reported by the Southern Bapters, that a pledge, not to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery, has been given by the General Agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society, which pledge, in their understanding, prohibits the giving of the Bible to the slaves; and whereas, such a pledge, if it exists, is a violation of the Constitution of the Society, which proposes to give the Bible to all men, (the field is the world,) promising before hand, to withhold the world,) promising before hand, to withhold the Bible from the victim of the slaveholder's oppress-ion; and whereas, we have not learned that said re-

port has been contradicted by the agent, or con-demned by the Board, therefore,

Resolved, That we have heard the above with deep regret, and that as we value the harmony and success of our holy enterprise, we do affectionately entreat, that the Board would take early measures to contradict said report, if false, and to repudiate

annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery
Society, of a fact which occurred at a meeting of
the American and Foreign Bible Society.

There are but two points in this correspondence
that affect my statement at all. The first is the
date of the formation of the American and Foreign
Bible Society, alluded to in these words: 'When
the American Bible Society voted to place a Bible signed by two Saptist ministers of Virginia, J. B. Jeter and J. B. Taylor—the former of whom is notorious in this country for his off-nsive efforts in behalf of slavery in our missionary and other benevolent Societies, and is himself a slaveholder.

I will now inquire of Dr. Cone and Secretary

Wyckoff if 'all this glory is new to' them? Most sincerely do I sympathize with E. Harwood. nates that the American and Foreign Bible Socie- that he can have nothing with which to 'repel the ty was in existence at the time that the American taunt of the infidel when reproached with the Bible Society voted to place a Bible in the hand of above 'representation.' My Baptist brethren every family in the land. The fact lies upon the know that, for many years, I have warned them, very surface of my statement, that the meeting of even with tears, that by their pro-slavery action in which I speak was subsequent to this action of the their great religious bodies, they were rendering appears in my remarks, it might have been months. fidelity. If, then, they find themselves with nothor even years, after. Who, for one moment, would ing to 'repel the taunt of the infidel,' I cannot

If your correspondents are disposed to continue this controversy, then I will move the canvas, and exhibit another section of this panorama.

For God and Humanity, A. T. FOSS.

LETTER FROM MRS. C. S. BROWN. HUBBARDSTON, April 7, 1853.

DEAR BROTHER GARRISON: In reference to the question of Mr. Brown to the American and Foreign Bible Society, touching the introduction of the Bible to the slaves of our land. (as given by Bro. Foss,) my impression is, that I have heard my husband relate the same account to myself. It seems, by a subsequent correspondence, that the statement, as given by him, is made a grave matter of doubt; and it is moreover asserted, that 'when the American Bible Society voted to place a Bible in every family in the land,' in a certain period, ' the American and Foreign Bible So ciety was not in existence.' In order to inform We crave permission, then, to ask your attention to the following comments upon some of the statements of the Board, in their reply, to which we have already made allusion.

1. Their remarks upon the subject of Bible dis-Society, I send you the following, from the Albany

'The names [of the officers] having been reported, Anel Brown rose and said:—"I have an objection to these officers, and I will state it. I cannot conscientiously vote for them, because some on the list are slaveholders. I must clear my conscience of voting for such, and content myself with this explanation.'

perishing heathen slaves of our land, and the ability to do so, are two very different things; there being no family relation (in the true sense of that term) among the slave population; and a Society appointing officers who were slaveholders, would not be very likely to do that which militates most against their interest. . I should have been glad if there had been no occasion for Mr. Brown to 'ask his impertment and troublesome question.'

. Yours for the truth, C. S. BROWN.

P. S. Does the American and Foreign Bible So-24. The Society receives into its description of ciety, as a national, not sectional, organization of God's ciety, as a national, not sectional, organization, the year 1848 shows the receipt of \$6.753,53 from the slave States.

fail to do its duty in the distribution word to any kind of people in our country, including the slaves? Is the Turk or the Hindoo less ing the slaves? Is the Turk or the Bible than the opposed to the introduction of the Bible than the American slaveholder! I am glad that Bro. Harwood feared 'the taunts of the infidel' in re-

LETTER PROM A. J. SIMMONS.

WALWORTH, April 9, 1853.

1849, he was invited to deliver one of the usual addresses at the anniversary at New York.

As a specimen of the tone of the Southern Baptist press, one of their number, in seeking to persuade the South not to separate from the Baptist copal ministers, at the East Genessee District Min-

listers Conference, weld at Walworth, Wayne co., January 26. From the article that C. C. G. has written, I feel it my duty to give your readers some of the facts, that they may judge whether G. B. S. has conveyed an erroneous impression, and also to ask Mr. G. to reconcile some ideas in his letter with some statements made at the meeting. That men professing to be expounders of the New Testament principles did, in that meetng, advocate slavery from the Bible, is a mournful fact, and one that pains my heart to publish, as coming from my own native town in the Empire State.

Rev. Mr. Hoyt, of Walworth, said that in the New Testament we find slaves and slaveholders fellowshipped. Mr. Beals, of Palmyra, said that in the text, 'Servants, obey your masters,' servants meant slaves; and to do away with that text, we might as well do away with the whole Testament. Mr. Goss, of Clifton Springs, said Abraham was a slaveholder, and was in heaven. That he knew no difference between oppression in those days and oppression in these days. Christ and his apostles did not condemn Roman slavery, in its worst form, but received slaveholders (Ones imus) into the church, and he was opposed to excluding them. [For Onesimus read Philemon .- Ed.] Now, Mr. G. says, in the article published, 'So

far from leading in the defence of slavery, I defy G. B. Stebbins, or any one else, to lead me to do such dirty work. Defend slavery! Never! So far from defending it, I would, before the setting of the sun, break every bond, and "let the op-pressed go free." In the meeting above alluded to, Wm. Mandaville (minister) offered a resolution, in which he proposed to give the slaveholders six months to free themselves from their slaves; and, if this was not done in that time, to exclude them from the church. Mr. G. remarked, in opposition to the resolution, 'I apprehend there is not a farmer within the sound of my voice, carrying on a large amount of business, who could hange his business in six months without sustaining a heavy loss. Then, would it not be unreasonable to demand it of the slaveholder ! ' Now, Mr. G. would, 'before the setting of the sun,' break every bond, and let three million of oppressed men and women go free. Has not Mr. G. the same regard for the property of slaveholders now, as when he attended that meeting? If Mr. G. did not defend slavery at that meeting. I would like to know (not only for my own benefit, but also for the benefit of others, and even for the instruction of some of his good Methodist friends) what he meant by the assertion that 'Christ and his apostles did not condemn Roman slavery, in its worst form, but received slaveholders (Onesimus) into the church '? This certainly looks to me like defending slavery, especially coming from a man professing to be commissioned of God to go forth and preach his everlasting truths to a lost and perishing world.

Mr. G. says also, in his letter, 'The very first public speech that I ever made was against the sum of all evils.' Now, does Mr. G. mean to say that Christ and his apostles fellowshipped the sum of all evils' in the church, or has he some ogic that can straighten this! If he has, most ertainly we would like to see it. Notwithstanding the ministers of this Conference fellowship such sentiments as these as Christian, Mr. G. tells you, 'I can assure you that nine-tenths of the preachers in the East Genessee Conference are bona fide anti-slavery in their sentiments, and will do as much to break the galling chains as G. B. S. or any other man' Will Mr. G. tell us what the ministers of the M. E. Church are doing to free it from this ' sum of all evils'! An extract from the Canada Christian Advocate will furnish us with a key to the bona fide anti-slavery principles of the ministry :-

'The Church may talk about the great evil of slavery until doomsday; but if it does nothing, no progress will be made towards its abolishment. Ever since its organization, or for nearly seventy years, the Church has been denouncing slavery as a great moral wrong; and during this whole period, the question, "What shall be done for the extirpation of the great evil of slavery?" has occupied a prominent place in the Discipline; but we cannot see that any progress has been made towards the consummation of this most desirable end. In fact, while the Church has been talking about it, and doing nothing, slavery has been constantly encroaching upon its territory and rights, and extending its own influence and power, until, at length, the Church, as well as the State, has become completely subjugated to its control, and its highest functionaries involved in the sin and shame of an institution which is (not improperly) termed the "sum of all villanies." Not only has no progress been made in the right direction—that is, towards the extirpation of slavery—but the progress has been all the other way. The power which slavery now exercises over the Church is really surprising. No person can propose an alteration of the Discipline, or any rules calcing. 'The Church may talk about the great evil of which slavery now exercises over the Church is really surprising. No person can propose an alteration of the Discipline, or any rules relating to this subject, without being called all manner of hard names, accused of heresy, denounced as a senseless agitator, a disturber of the peace of the Church, and threatened with secession and division as the result of his folly."

Like priests, like people, is just as true to-day s when uttered in olden time. Now, if the Church has become completely subjugated to the power of slavery, what is the condition of its ministers? Are not the ministers of the M. E. Church the mere echo of that Church? Then, as the stream cannot rise higher than the fountain, so the ministers of the Church cannot rise higher than the Church. Then, when Mr. G. tells me that the ministers of this Conference are bona fide anti-slavery, while they are in fellowship with the 'sum of all villanies,' and will 'do as much to break the galling chain as G. B. S. or any other man,' I turn to his own text-book, and find, 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' 'Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles!
Yours for the right, A. J.

A. J. SIMMONS.

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MR. GARRISON :

Of those 'liberal Christians' who manifested such ' servility and illiberality' as to opening their church for Miss HOLLEY's lecture, and whose action in that respect was such a 'libel on the pure principles of Unitarianism,' there are a few who take THE LIBERATOR, and, of course, have read F. H. D's very indignant rebuke. The storm of indignation has passed over our heads; and now, after having arranged our garments and brushed the dust from our eyes, we feel a desire to present the picture, representing Miss Holler's visit to this place. a little different, and, as we believe, trues

We also heard Miss Holley's last lecture, would bear willing testimony to its great excellence; and, perhaps, we also should have been ' perfectly delighted,' had we not failed to hear any of that 'language so strong and denunciation so severe' as gained, in our friend's imagination, at least, such 'warm admirers.' The character of Miss Holler's address, and the manner of her speaking, were far better described in the letter of your correspondent from West Brookfield, and published in the same number of Tur LIBERATOR. In it we find the following description: 'Her manner is very earnest and impressive, and her appeals to the people are so touching, that few can listen to her without being moved.' That gives precisely the impression left upon the minds of the audience here. Earnest, impressive, touching' was her manner, but not denunciatory. It reminded us very forcibly of your own candid, faithful and effective exposition of the truth. F. H. D. says, that at the last lecture, nearly

six hundred persons were present, and that the sum of seven dollars was contributed; and regrets that a part of that should be paid for the use of the hall. Now, it is very possible that even that small sum might have been smaller, if the meeting had been in one of the churches instead of the town hall. At the close of the lecture, the speaker appealed to the generosity of the audience for the very purpose of paying the expense for occupying the hall. We know at least of one individual, who gave no inconsiderable part of the whole contribution, and who would not have given any thing, if the meeting had been held in the church. Many others probably gave their mite for the same reason. Therefore, it may be, that the loss from having the meeting in the public hall, rather than in a sectarian house, was more apparent than real.

In regard to the 'Committee on the house,' by which, we suppose, your correspondent means the Prudential Committee of the Parish, and at whose action ' not a few abolitionists and some church members were highly indignant,' we have only this to say-that they merely carried out what they supposed to be the will of the Society, without assum ing any responsibility in the matter, and also without consulting their individual preferences. The committee think it incumbent on them to act in accordance with the wish of the Society, however differently each individual might do, if the church was his own property. Having only the care of the house, and not the ownership thereof, they restrict it to such uses as the owners desire, and so feel no conscience in the case. And, probably, they will be just as likely to do differently because F. H. D. calls the act 'unchristian,' as the Free Soilers will be to cease voting on account of the sneers of your correspondent; or as you yourself, Mr. Garrison, will be, to turn from your self-sacrificing course of labor, because the mass of mer

Your correspondent thinks, also, that the zeal of some seems to grow cold. Perhaps it arises from the fact that F. H. D. acknowledges no zeal in the anti-slavery cause, which does not flow in a particular channel, and recognises no stars in the firmament of freedom that are not seen through a peculiar kind of telescope. F. H. D. forgets that other people sometimes like to do things in their

But, laying aside our friendly raillery, does our friend F. H. D. suppose her letter will do any good to the cause of freedom! Will it make any friends smack of the spirit of the Pharisee of old, who thanked the Lord he was not like other men, extortioners, adulterers, or even like this publican,' &c. ? There may be just as much illiberality, and quite as much self-righteousness, manifested by coming out of the church and political organizations, as by staying in them. We may take either course from a pure motive and conscientious sense of duty, or we may be moved by the same feeling as prompted the prayer of the Pharisee. The world has seen one example of the power of Truth, spoken and lived out in the spirit of brotherly kindness and love; and the more we imitate that example, the more shall we speed the cause of truth and human freedom.

Yours for freedom. A FEW UNITARIANS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORFOLE

ANDI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. This meeting was held at Port Norfolk on Fast Day (Thursday, April 7th.) In the public announcement of the meeting, encouragement was given that Mr. GARRISON would be among the speakers. It was, however, impossible for him to attend, much to the regret of the whole meeting. The hope was expressed that he would ere long come and talk to the people of Port Norfolk, in the Methodist church, which is generously offered for such a service by Mr. Manning, the present pastor and preacher.

EDMUND QUINCY called the Convention to order. and occupied the morning session with remarks showing the principles of the anti-slavery movement, and the progress of this great cause. At 2, P. M., the meeting reassembled, according to adjournment. The following resolution was offered: Resolved, That the Fasts and the Sabbaths of this nation are false and detestable, so far as they do not propose the immediate and unconditional liberation our brethren in bonds, and inculcate that rest of universal brotherhood which the great Father provides for and offers to his children of the human family, without respect to persons.

On this Resolution, DANIEL FOSTER first address ed the Convention. At the close of his remarks, the following officers were chosen for the year en-

EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham, President.

RICHARD CLAPP, of Dorchester; SANUEL PHIL-BRICK, of Brookline; EDWIN THOMPSON, of East Walpole; ABNER BELCHER, of Wrentham, and ELLIS ALLEN, of Medfield, Vice Presidents.

WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, of Brookline, Corresponding Secretary.

ANNE W. WESTON, of Weymouth, Recording

Secretary. Cornelius Cowing, of West Roxbury, Treasurer ELIAS RICHARDS, of Weymouth; John C. WYMAN, of Dedham; H. W. BLANCHARD, of Dorchester; GEORGE GREENE, of Milton; FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, and Lawson D. Gray, of Walpole,

with the introductory remark that he was so worn tations, he said, were held out to the Cons out with other labors, that he should not have wealth to be false to humanity, and subservient to attended a meeting on that day of any slight im-portance or interest to his mind. He spoke some and earnestly called upon all present to be faithful of the audience. Mr. Thompson was followed by to God.

been an attentive listener at the afternoon and spoke interestingly and effectively. evening sessions, followed, saying that his heart Rev. Mr. Foss, being called upon, gave a very

DANIEL FOSTER, in a few closing remarks, gave a

ty \$2.25, after paying expense of hall and other or not stay in it; but he objected to my position the county society. NORFOLK. April 8th, 1853.

MEETINGS AT ABINGTON.

FRIEND GARRISON :-

day time were devoted principally to what are call- closed the afternoon session, and Mr. Foss spoke in ed 'spiritual manifestations.' The speakers were the evening; but as I was not able to remain to S. C. Hewitt, J. M. Spear and H. C. Wright. Our hear him, I can give no report of his address. friend Wright not being advertised, we were agreeably surprised at his appearance; and although bears the marks of time on his outer man, having fought in this moral battle twenty-five years. seems as fresh as ever, and proves his fidelity to God by his love of his fellow-man. He is as course was of the very daintiest, and softest, an earnest and uncompromising now as he was when earnest and uncompromising now as he was when I first heard him, nearly twenty years ago. May God give him grace equal to his day, and many jewels as the crown of his rejoicing !

In the evening, Miss HOLLEY gave us one eep, solemn and impressive lectures, which, coming from the heart, must have reached the heart of every one present. The house was well filled with an attentive and respectful audience, most of whom, I doubt not, were sorry when she closed her lecture. O that we had a thousand such women as she to go through the length and breadth of this guilty nation, proclaiming the gospel of freedom and Christianity!

'When woman's heart is bleeding, Shall woman's voice be dumb?'

After Miss Holley's lecture, Mr. Wright and Mr. Spear made some remarks on our ungodly Union, confirming what Miss Holley said in relation to a slave woman and her two children whom she saw in Boston recently, and who, after trying to get of his own color. The girl's father was reputed

and catching fugitive slaves but an atheistical gov- out of the match. Will it be believed, he took hi ernment!—practically denying the truth that God has 'made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on all the face of the earth.' And what are search of a daughter whom he regards of inestithose who give their voluntary support to such a mable value." government but practical atheists? Yet, we are told by men who stand high in Church and State, that this is a Christian government,—' the land of the free, and the home of the brave.' When will the response of this mation begin to coarry out the response of this mation begin to coarry out the response of this mation begin to coarry out the response of this mation begin to coarry out the response of this mation begin to coarry out the response of this mation begin to coarry out the response of this mation begin to coarry out the response of this mation begin to coarry out the response of the respons the people of this nation begin to carry out the defenders and apologists for slavery as 'better than freedom for the blacks,' and as the 'grand the people of this nation begin to carry out the principles of the Declaration of Independence! When will they begin to do justly and love mercy! When will they begin to do justly and love mercy! and conversion to Christianity. Whether such Our rulers seem to be working out the destruction of this nation; and, unlike Belshazzar and his company, they do not see the hand-writing on the wall. though it is not improbable.—Penn. Freeman. of this nation : and, unlike Belshazzar and his comthink every friend of God and humanity should flee out of this government, as Lot did out of Sodom. The late discussion between Mr. Mann since, by two men from Virginia, to secure the and Mr. Phillips shows to every discriminating person of Robert Thomas, a fugitive slave, who has resided in Trenton for the last twenty-five mind the false position of every man who swears to support the Constitution of the United States.

J. NOYES, JR. Yours, &c., ABINGTON, April 8, 1853.

FAST DAY AT UPTON.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: A quarterly meeting of the Worcester Co. (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society was held at Upton. on Thursday, April 7, (Fast day-or Farce day, whichever any one may be disposed to call it)and it was made my duty to report its proceedings. I will, however, endeavor to be very brief, as I know that THE LIBERATOR has but little room to spare, especially during the discussion between Messrs. Phillips and Mann.

No notice having been given for a meeting of the which was listened to with marked attention and interest, and must have done good. He spoke of

Mr. May offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery cause is em phatically the cause of Jesus Christ; and that, in this country, in an especial manner, no man can

Mr. Mar said, he was always specially glad to meet the anti-slavery friends in Worcester county, where he commenced, and had passed, his anti-slavery life. He was also glad to see, in Upton, signs of a revival of the anti-slavery spirit which once distinguished that town. And there was a pressing need of this every where, for Massachusetts seemed to be in particular danger of losing the many virtues, and especially the spirit of free-Mr. Mar said, he was always specially glad to

EDWIN THOMPSON then addressed the convention, dom, which once distinguished her. Strong tempthree quarters of an hour, to the entire acceptance in this crisis of affairs, both to their own souls and

LEWIS FORD, of Abington, who made a timely and ABBY KELLEY FOSTER said, that the state of he earnest speech, on our responsibility touching the health would not admit of her saying much on thi various so-called religious organizations and the occasion; but, feeble as she was, she could not sit Government; showing when they were to be sup-ported and when to be opposed. He also showed been made in Worcester Co. to have a true gospel med, if the interpreta- preached therein, and which had resulted in the tions of Moses Stuart and John Taylor were well- agency of Rev. Mr. Foss, who had been laboring founded and true. The President made a few re- in the work both ably and efficiently. She als marks respecting political action, in reply to Mr. spoke of the liberality of the Anti-Slavery move Thompson, and then the meeting adjourned, to ment, and said, that if it did not have Doctors of meet for the closing services at 7½ o'clock in the Divinity on its platform, it was because they could not be obtained. Heretical as 'Garrisonians' were The most of the evening was occupied by the considered, they were always glad to secure the President in taking a survey of the moral stock of the 'orthodox,' and were ready to aid the Union. The result seemed to be hopeless them the more for being orthodox, it is so rare that they are to be had. And she based a call for ' ma-Mr Manning, the Methodist clergyman, who had terial aid on the catholicity of the enterprise. She

was in the right place, and that he went as far as interesting account of his labors in Worcester Co. any of the speakers in opposition to slavery. It is in Millbury, in Grafton, Southboro', Boylston a commendable fact, that his action has a cor-respondence to his profession. Let abolitionists Northboro', Mendon and Milford. He told plain rally and sustain ministers, without respect to and pungent truths, yet kept the audience in extheir denomination, who take the anti-slavery plat- ceedingly good humor throughout. He is an able form and maintain free discussion, as Mr. Manning and interesting man, who must do good service wherever he goes.

During this meeting, Wm. H. Fish, Rev. Mr succinct account of the seizure and reenslavement Hassal of Mendon, and Rev. Mr. Ball of Upton of Thomas Sims, by the proud and unprincipled made some remarks; the two latter, by way of de fining their positions. Mr. Hassal spoke unequiv The Finance Committee collected between seven ocally, strongly, earnestly, against slavery, and is and eight dollars, which leaves for the State Socie- evidently determined to be a free man in the pulpit cidentals. At 91 o'clock the Convention ad- that pro-slavery men should not be invited into the journed-a most interesting and valuable meeting Church; and also against some of the views of to assemble again at the call of the officers of Mr. Garrison, whom he, nevertheless, honored and revered as one of the greatest, if not the greatest man of the age. Mrs. Foster replied to some of his points, and in a most admirable and deeply im pressive manner. Mr. Ball uttered a few earner thoughts of sympathy with the anti-slavery move We had a good meeting here in our Town House ment, and declared his determination to do what he inday, all day and evening. The meetings in the could to build up an anti-slavery church. Thi

WM. H. FISH, Sec. pro tem

MR. EVERETT'S SPEECH. Mr. Everett made as oily and mealy-mouthed speech in the Senate of Monday, on Central American affairs. His dis was most gracious to all sides. He was blud and beautiful beyond precedent. He smiled upon the audience and smiled upon his colleagues; smiled upon Judge Douglas, smiled upon Mr. Clayton, smiled upon Great Britain, smiled upon Gen. Pierce, concurred with everybody, and com-plimented everybody, in the most affable and undu-lating and honied terms that the vocabulary of his and honied terms that the vocations are such delicious such an ocean of sweets, never such delicious streams sof nectar poured forth. So have we seen a popular and petted performer come forward, and with his face wreathed in smiles and joy beaming from his countenance, bow to the from bow to the right, bow to the left, bow to his asset ciates, bow all round, and at length sit down in the very lap of applause. Thus was it, apparently, with the Senator from Massachusetts, in his speech on Monday.—N. Y. Tribane.

Atroctors VILLANY. A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Toronto, U. C., tells this story of villany:—

'A free negro recently came here to take a wife employment in that city of ministers and churches, were sent off to Canada, because Massachusetts could not protect them.

What is a government that pays men for hunting What is a government that pays men for hunting

What is a government that pays men for hunting

How true it is, as Fred. Douglass once said

A SLAVE CASE. An effort was made some day has resided in Trenton for the last twenty-five years. The agents for the alleged owner of Thomas, called upon James Ewing, Esq., who had been appointed Commissioner under the law, and required his aid in the premises. Mr. Ewing declined to act, on the ground that he had never accepted the appointment. Robert Thomas took the midnight line for New York, and got safe into Canada. He had accumulated about two thousand dellaws' weath of surveyets. Canada. He had accumulated about two thou and dollars' worth of property.—Phil. Ledger

The Penn. Freeman says : -

. The saddest feature of the story is untold 'The saddest feature of the story is untout. Mrs. Thomas, a worthy woman, an excellent wife and a devoted mother, was suffering from feeble health at the time, and she has since died, doubtless a victim to the excitement and grief caused by this outrage; leaving a motherless family of children, some of them quite small. The first tidings to the poor man who is thus driven from his hard-word and heavy theme and his native land, by No notice having been given for a meeting of the Society, Rev. Mr. Foss preached, in the Unitarian the Fugitive Law, will be that he is widowed, his meeting bouse, a very excellent practical sermon, children orphaned, and his home left desolate by

interest, and must have done good. He spoke of slavery and war especially, as a Christian minister should speak; but as few who occupy the pulpit can afford to.

In the afternoon, the Society met at Waverley Hall; the venerable Effingham L. Capron, the President, occupied the chair, and the writer was appointed Secretary, pro tem.

A Committee on Finance was chosen, consisting of Mr. Harrington, of Upton, Wm. A. Haywood, of Milford, and L. M. Perham, of Mendon: one, also, on Business, consisting of Samuel May, Jr., Andrew T. Foss, and Abby K. Foster.

Mr. May offered the following resolution:

Mrs. Srowe in Great Britain. Mrs. Stowe and her friends are to be met at Liverpool by a committee of gentlemen, headed by the Earls of Carlisle and Shaftsbury, bearing the address of five hundred thousand British women to the women of Cabin. A committee from Glasgow will escort her party to that city, where the invitation to visit Great Britain originated. From Glasgow, they go to dimburgh, and thence to London, where they will be received at Stafford House.

The Duchess of Sutherland is a sister of the Earl of Carlisle, better known to us as Lord Morpott. It was not 'her family' that perpetrated

peth. It was not 'her family' that perpetrate the atrocity of expelling the Scotch peasants from

this country, in an especial manner, no man can present a valid claim to be a friend or disciple of Christianity, who is not an open and active antislavery man.

Mr. Mar. said, he was always specially glad to

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders, BOSTON, APRIL 22, 1853.

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. THE ANNUAL MEETING of THE AMERICAN ANTI-LAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the city of NEW ORK, AT THE CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOM, No. 589 BROADWAY, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 11th, 1853, ommencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

OF THE

THE BUSINESS MEETINGS of the Society will be held in the large COMMITTEE ROOM of the same building, on he AFTERNOON of WEDNESDAY, May 11th, and on THURSDAY. It is very desirable that large delegations from all parts of the country shall be in attendance, not only at the public Anniversary, but at these subsequen private meetings for the transaction of important business in relation to proposed operations of the Society for the ensuing year,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, PRESIDENT.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, SECRETARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

We hope all the members and friends of the America A. S. Society bear in mind that the Nineteenth Anniversary of the Society will be celebrated in the city of New the present time. It lacks now less than Six Months of being twenty years since the American Society was formed at Philadelphia, in December, 1833. It has Many vicissitudes has it experienced and many 'perils States, at some period, to give to its testimonies, in the very sparingly indeed. goodly company which it hath been the means of rescuing from Pro-Slavery Heathendom and bringing into the light of the Gospel of Christian Anti-Slavery, in the for what he (or she) may please to say on this or any confusions, wars, Compromises and other desperations to which it hath driven the Enemy in its own defence. The Evil Spirit of Slavery will never depart out of a people it has so long possessed, without rending it and making it to cry aloud that it is tormented before its

But the time has not yet arrived for writing the history of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its works. It is still in the midst of life. Its career may have but just begun. At any rate, it is far enough from being finished. The field is not yet so fully tilled that the laborers can look back from the plough and exult the place of the place of the controversy. Mr. Phillips, if he ket the dispute open, will come out of it considerably daged, according to present appearances. We give following somewhat long but very interesting extent of the place of the controversy. The place has not to be a support to the variety of the controversy. The place has not to be a support to the support to the place of the controversy. The place of the controversy. The place of the controversy. The place of the controversy of the dispute open, will come out of it considerably daged, according to present appearances. We give following somewhat long but very interesting extended to the controversy. But the time has not yet arrived for writing the hisover the past. The plough has yet to be driven beamtogether at certain seasons to consider the state of the vineyard, the signs of the times, the best methods of together and consultation. At least, it was, until the effervescent patriotism which went before the making of President Pierce (though never designed for the making of him) made New York too hot to hold us, three years ago. New York, as the Capital, in a commercial sense, of the country, from its central position, the conveniences of reaching it from all parts of the country, and the fact that the business of almost every man takes him thither, at least once in every year, is the most suitable place for any collection of persons, for any purpose, from a widely extended range of country. We are glad, therefore, that the Executive Committee have been able to make arrangements for holding this Anniversary there, as of old time.

This meeting is one of a peculiar character. It is (what we especially cannot fail to notice) of bitter hosrather of the nature of a Congress than of a Mass Meeting. It does not look so much to the results of the specific agitation of the City where it is held, as to the and promoted by it. Its purpose is not to convert New York from the error of her ways, and to evangelize her hundred slave-catchers and their tools, so much as to afford all Abolitionists willing to cooperate with the American Anti-Slavery Society an opportunity of meeting and taking counsel together for the promotion of the general Enterprise. It is held at a point the least lend the strongest support to slavery, from whatever country. That all the Abolitionists in the land should come up together to their Great Feast is not expected, though it were most devoutly to be wished. But that, with these advantages, a greater number, from a larger anti-slavery cause; and the men who now claim to repwhere else, we are assured, for we know it by old experience. We have many more crowded meetings during at which we should be able (and, in times past, have been able) to collect so large a number of active Abolitionists from almost, or quite, all the free States. The number of those crowded Meetings and Monster Conventions, which carry the sense of the Slave's wrongs nual meeting of the Massachusetts A. S. Society—inand the Freeman's guilt into all corners of the country, kept alive in those obscure meetings in the heart of the

in New York; but they were, almost entirely, gatherings from the immediate neighborhood of those Cities, and not made up of delegations or individual members from all parts of the Free States, and from some of the Slave States, of which our New York meetings used in New York; but they were, almost entirely, gather- tior from all parts of the Free States, and from some of the Salve States, of which our New York meetings used to be composed. They were excellent as Conventions or Mass Meetings, but did not answer the purpose of a face, of Abolitionists from all We append an extract from a remarkable oration was a personal or an extract from a remarkable oration of the states, or the abolition of Slavery. general meeting, face to face, of Abolitionists from all parts of the country. At least one such Meeting should be held in every year. And we apprehend that New York is the only place in which such an one can be be so. Its object is not New York and its neighbor- to the American aspects of the cause. be so. Its object is not New York hood, which is all that a local Meeting looks to, but the whole field, which, if not the world, is the the subject of American Slavery, to be attended and ad-Executive Committee attribute to the holding of the Wisconsin. Annual Meeting in the City of New York.

In view of these things, and of the many advanfully represented by tried and true men and women. Foreign Missions, the American Home Mission of their various quarters of the country, and the hopes and prospects of successful agitation there. And let shall endeavor to print this Address next week.

them not fail to come prepared to strengthen the hands of their ministering servants by supplies, or pledges of the same, to be applied to the carrying on of a persistent and indefatigable 'rub-a-dub Agitation.' It is jus such an agitation that selfish politicians and prostitu-ted priests fear and hate. It is such an one that the American Anti-Slavery Society exists to create and promote. But this warfare, no more than that of the sword, can be maintained without sinews to put it in action. Those sinews, it is the business of the ing the battle to be fought and won to furnish. We are sure that so great an amount of disturbance was

never created with so moderate an expenditure of That battle, though often baffled, must yet be won. But it will be won only after hard fighting and long la bors. But we are nearer victory now than ever before; so it behooves us not to hold back the edge of the sword. Remembering the advice of the Apostle-' not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is ; but exhorting one another : and so much the more as ye see the day approaching.'-E. Q.

PAIR PLAY.

The following remarks are from Frederick Doug

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND HORACE MANN.—THE TE WENDELL PHILLIPS AND HORACE MANN.—THE TEXT AND THE COMMENTARY.—We give below a part of Mr. Mann's response to the five columns addressed to him by Wendell Phillips. It will be seen that Mr. Mann does not, in terms, acknowledge that there is a clause in the Constitution requiring the surrender of fugitive slaves, but simply meets Mr. Phillips on his own ground. With what success he does this, the reader can judge as well as we. We see that The Liberator, in the control well as we. We see that The Liberator, in the control of t As an on-looker, we demand fair play.

If Mr. Douglass means to imply that it is not 'fair and much of life crowded into those twenty years. play' for the Editor of this paper to express his opinion on the merits or the handling of the controversy of robbers, perils by its own countrymen, perils in the between Messrs. Mans and Phillips, we must beg leave city, perils in the wilderness, perils among false breth- to differ from him. We think Fair Play to consist in But it hath survived them all unto this day, and giving both parties a full hearing, and not in abstainhath fulfilled its course, if not always with joy, at least with the testimony of a good conscience, with faith and with hope. It feels that its labors have not been in vain, for it sees the fruits of them on all sides-in the admission into the columns of a paper; though, cerlip-service which it has compelled almost all the Free tainly, Mr. Garnison has used his privilege, in this case,

convulsions of Church and State which it hath caused other subject. Only, we think the Standard, having by the fidelity with which it hath applied to both the complied with the conditions above stated, of having chstone of Anti-Slavery Truth, in the very tumults, printed Mr. Mann's and Mr. Phillips's communications perfect right to animadvert upon those of either or both, at their pleasure.

morceau from the Lowell American :-

MANN AND PHILLIPS. THE LIBERATOR of this week

Then follows a long extract from Mr. Mann's last deep, before the soil will be fitted for the golden harvest letter. Of course, the American will copy all of Mr. blessings it is yet designed in the Providence of God Phillips's Reply that applies to his extract. Not mereto bring forth. It is well, then, for the laborers to come ly on the ground of fair play; but that the Lowell Americans may see how 'considerably' Mr. MANN has 'damaged' that individual. Those patriotic citizens cultivation, and to lay out their work to the best advan-should be indulged with the sight of Mr. Phillips after tage. The Annual Meeting of the Parent Society in he has been carved like a dish fit for the gods, or hew-May has always been such an occasion of assembling ed like a carcass for the hounds. It will comfort their

> THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTED for April has come to hand, and we have looked over its contents with an unwonted interest. This paper, as our readers know, is the Organ of the B. and F. Anti-Slavery Society, but of late years, seems to have been little else than the mouth-piece of John Scoble, its editor, and completely subservient to all his prejudices. Fortunately for the paper, for the Society it professed to represent, and for the anti-slavery cause, Mr. Scoble was, last winter, induced to vacate the editorship. With his departure, the reign of prejudice, of bigotry, and tility to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and all its The new editor is evidently a man of ability and tact, a marked change. It has lost the dull and heavy air which long pervaded it, and has become an interesting and spirited journal. It comes fairly forward to look the whole matter of slavery in the face ; and we infer, from what we have thus far seen, that it will not fear to investigate the question of American slavery, and quarter they may come. This is a very hopeful sign. The American Anti-Slavery Society has no cause to ask favors in any quarter ; but it has a right to expect and resent the Clarksons, the Wilberforces, the Macaulays, the Sharpes, of a former generation, ought to be the last to withhold these. The Reporter is now evidently and the efforts of the American A. S. Society ; and in this we greatly rejoice; and as a proof of this feeling, we may mention that the April number gives two columns from WENDELL PHILLIPS's speech at the late an-

AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENTS.—We propose to AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENTS.—We propose to notice, under this head, the movements of our coadjutors in the Anti-Slavery cause, who are engaged in promoting its success in the United States. As the battle-field of Slavery is now almost exclusively confined to the Annual Meetings of the two last years, held respectively in Syracuse and Rochester. A greater number of minds were undoubtedly reached they are also as the success in the United States. As the battle-field of Slavery is now almost exclusively confined to the Annual Meetings of the two last years, held respectively in Syracuse and Rochester. A greater number of minds were undoubtedly reached they are also stated in the success of the second of the proceedings of those who are engaged there in a hand-to-hand fight with the unclean monster, and who naturally true to England. ber of minds were undoubtedly reached than we get at and her abolitionists for encouragement and coopera-

brought about. It should, and will, give rise to many such Meetings as those at Syracuse, Rochester and Cincinnati. It should be productive of many such, and, Mrs. Stowe, 'Slavery in the United States,' 'The Presif fully attended and rightly conducted, it cannot fail to ident's Address,' &c. ; showing the liberal space given

entire American portion of it. We think this distine- dressed by George Thompson, Esq., late M. P. for the tion and these considerations important to be kept in Tower Hamlets. Also, various anti-slavery lectures by mind, as an explanation of the importance which the W. Wells Brown, and by Rev. Edward Matthews,

We are rejoiced to see that the B. and F. Anti-Slavery Society are about to issue an Address to Christians of all tages attending the social intercourse of persons en- denominations in the United Kingdom, inviting 'their active cooperation for the abolition of a system, in the spheres of its performance, we urge all that is so opposed to the precepts and the practice of the can make it convenient to come, or who can come Christian Religion.' The Address itself is printed in in despite of inconvenience, to be in New York on the the Reporter. It is an able and plain-speaking does eleventh of May. Let all parts of the country be faith- ment. It distinctly charges the American Board of Let those who cannot come in person, contribute to send ciety, the American Bible Society, the American Trac some one of their number whom they can trust to repre- Society, and the American Sunday School Union, to ent them. Let them come ready to represent the wants gother with the Northern churches, (with some excep

In speaking of the death and funeral of Res. 6 T. Torrey, the Reporter does not name thef haps is not aware of it,) that an application of Park street Church in Boston for the far vices was refused, notwithstanding Mr. been a member and a minister of the which that church belonged, and no ground tion existed, except Mr. T's anti-slav

We know not, and care not to inestablishment of the Anti-Slavery At had an influence upon this change is the Renot know that it has had the least influ else than the honest and independent Editor. So may it be. And may all who ! against slavery, as the common foe and cur jealousy, and, when they must needs diffe, discuss their differences with ma guaninity, and vaconstant regard to the promotion of the main and in cause whose ark they are permitted to hear

MRS. ANNA PAUL

We have already announced the death of Man in PAUL at Northampton, on the 17th of March hat P GARRISON intended to prepare a noise of her. which a long personal acquaintance peculiarly calls
him. His many and laborious engagement size decease have prevented him from fulfilling the late tion, and left to us the duty of making some rem however brief, of a life which has peculiar inter-Mrs. Paul was an English woman, the child of r

rents in comfortable circumstances. No one could her, even for an hour, without being convinced she had been well educated, not only in schools by the better influences of intelligent and refined s ty. She became acquainted with Ber. Namar PAUL, of Albany, during his visit to England in 29 He was a colored man, of rare gifts, great pelpit d quence, fine presence, and fascinating manners. GARRISON was in England at that time, and seing & young lady about to link her fate with a races à spised and ill-treated here, laid before her, with the most frankness and fidelity, the fearful trial to with she would be called. But, true to her deep con and earnest love, she let her hand follow her ha We are ashamed to tell of the terrible ordal to win she was subjected, in coming, as the wife of scingman of the purest character, to this professedly tian country. Insulted in the streets. home, of all society except within the then nor ranks of the abolitionists, a woman of lementary or devotedness would have quailed. But during all the mob years, she stood nobly at the post she had close. devoted to her pushand, to his church, his race at their cause. And she was happy, till the death of h husband left her widowed, without any meter of me port, and her health beginning to fail. The spirits been willing, but the flesh was weak. Her delim nervous organization had given way in the street and as we have stood, in later years, by the where she lay so long a patient sufferer und most painful of all diseases, complete nervom à ment, we have always felt that she was, in a peri sense, a martyr to American prejudice against oir It will help some to conceive the bitterness of this pe judice, if we add that, of late years, neighbor and been touched by the sight of her patient suff disgust when told she was the widow of a co

Since her husband's death, some twelve year her life has been almost one long disease : tor the last year or two, with severe pain day and a pain borne patiently and with true Christian se sion. While in health, she had done active service her generation, and throughout her illness, she retained a hearty interest in all philanthropic u ments, and preserved, to the last, her refined taste, i love of books, and rare power of expression, but

conversation and with her pen.

To the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. George Ben owed a home and the most considerate attention many years. Since they left Northampton, she has inmate of the family of Mr. John Bridghan, excellent wife and himself have devoted the her comfort with unwearied kindness, rendering ces which no money could buy, with a love that never tired. The abolitionists have never for her. A few days before her death, she requested Bridgman to express her gratitude to those who h Mr. WILLISTON, of Northampto tion, for his long-continued and liberal contribut

Her funeral took place on Sunday, March 20th, large number of her friends were present. Rev. I ALLEN performed the religious services, and male st remarks. We followed him, with a brief sketch of he life, speaking of her fidelity to our cause, of the metyrdom of her long illness, and the blessing which death is in a case like hers, when 'the witiel ent from troubling, and the weary are at rest.' W. P.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE. The sevesth su (for April) of this excellent paper has come punctu to hand, and is equal in interest to its protects The first article is on the Society of Friends in Anni and recapitulates the early services which individu of that Society rendered to the anti-slavery case, a the important results of the same. In the peri ber, the question, How far does the anti-slavery spin still prevail in the Society? is to be considered and swered. Next is an article in which the surprise & fects of a visit to America upon the anti-slave of English ministers is well portrayed; -we hope to find room for an extract. Slavery and Weiter Methodism,' a Notice of President Pierce's Integral Address, Statistics of the Fugitive Slave Law, See of the Abolition Movement, Account of the Assa Meeting of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, The has ican Colonization Society and its bearing upon Abelian &c. &c., make up the number. We are very plats see that an edition of WENDELL PRILLIPS's speed the late annual meeting in Boston is to be public England. We hope the Advocate has tens of thomas of readers, for it well deserves them, and it cannot him to commend powerfully and effectually the anti-sians; cause wherever it goes .- N.

Mr. Garrison's Absence. Mr. Garrison in ten last week for Cincinnati, where he proposes to attest the Anti-Slavery Convention now in session. that the excursion will be beneficial to his health. we are sure it will to the Anti-Slavery Cause. In is, perhaps, no man in the country so well abord as so grossly misrepresented as he, and there is certain none before whose face prejudice and slander in swiftly fiee away and hide themselves. His pensa presence, in public and private, is the best antido reply to the poisonous calumnies aimed through him the Cause he incarnates in the eres of produ America. His friends, and those of the slare, fore, should rejoice at his occasional visits to fields of labor, even though it should be their of it mediate loss. And we trust that they will parden in shortcomings of those who supply his place temps rily, in view of the general advantage of the Caust

A communication has been received from Ha HOBACE MANN, in reply to Mr. PHILLIPS's letter is of last week's paper. The lateness of the hour at this it was received, (our paper being nearly ready for press,) together with the length of the comb renders it quite impossible for us to publish it is

An edition of WENDELL PHILLIPS's speech annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slaver ciety has been printed, and is for sak at this offer.

system of h a deep impr you turned y the upturned with facts to which there sarcasm is so anquestional be exerted w one of the m cannot be too tion to injust vine characte and earnest, possible peace his nation. marks to crit illsbury's a arts. Man ry, on the al

on, than P n undue us for efficiency The hall w erest. The aved, the d PARKER PIL rith great pe djournedtions which It is to be

e held in M

ounty and

f impartial Is there fr owell, there ories. I am ach one is hat, on an a ach one of ngitive Slav od of him, ading bro

e Fugitive lowship wi earnest a nity in Lo pect the fi t to reply. ad for the charge on

bers as ba m, and the All refo

hister, fro

grand tr Advocate an of the

PAREER PILLIBURY and your correspondent were ent to the annual meeting of the Middlesex County

Society, which was held in Wells' Hall,

1 on Senday, April 2d. The last meeting of this

the day, and in the Unitarian vestry (sometimes ag the asy, and the evening. On that day, d the cellar-kitchen) in the evening. On that day, 18d, 1851, Thomas Sims was seized in Boston by Government-then, as in 1835, 'a mob of

en of property and standing.' Therefore, our noting at Lowell, yesterday, was on the second anni-

the stigure of the poor outcast brother, who

ame to as in vain for shelter from the horrible injus

the meted out to him in Savannah. The seizure, mock

trial and reeman current of this poor boy formed the

harentien; and as the simple facts were recited, the

nire assembly was moved by the sentiment of pro-

snatches from Massachusetts such awful sacrifices,

The morning meeting was larger than we had ex-

surance that we were to have a grand Convention.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the hall was again

vel filed, a larger andience being assembled than we

beliate in the morning. After the officers had been

assisted for the ensuing year, friend Pillsbury took the and and spoke nearly two hours on the support which the American charch renders to that national

unter of horrors of which the outrage inflicted on

Gon is but a very small item. His remarks produced

not turned your eyes, you saw the flush of interest upon

which there is no escape. I know of no man whose

gressu is so tremendous and blistering. And there is

muestionably danger of giving to this power too free

ani full a scope. It is a daugerous power, and should be exerted with great care. And when so exerted, it is

end the most potent instrumentalities for the over-thow of wrong and the establishment of right. We

cannot be too earnest in our detestation of and opposi

tion to injustice, cruelty and oppression. Still, the di-

vice character is Love, the reformer's power is Love,

and earnest, unfailing Christian Love offers the only

weible peaceful solution to the great issue now fully

d'Christianity and the false, oppressive Democracy of this nation. I would not be understood in these re-

marks to criticise either the spirit or the matter of Mr.

Misbury's address at the Convention yesterday after-

jeartily to concur in the whole address, and in all its

Many are disposed to find fault with Pillsbu-

on the alleged reason of his severity; yet no speak-

tim, than PARKER PILLSBURY. Let him guard against sales use of his sarcasms, and let him always for-

efficiency in advocating and advancing reform.

The ball was growded in the evening, and the servicontinued more than two hours, with increasing in-

offernoon was continued for a little while by your cor-

resondent at the commencement of the evening ses-

in. I endeavored to show the sufferings of the en-

daved, the duties of Christians, and the practice of the

PARTIE PHARMERY followed, on the same question

ath great power and general acceptance. He closed

diamed-one of the best of the mnny good conven-

It is to be hoped that frequent county meetings will

held in Middlesex during the ensuing year. These

ounty and district conventions are the most efficient astromentalities for baptising the people into the love

there freedom in Lowell? Is our factory system

ded on democratic ideas? Let facts decide. In

ell, there are eight thousand operatives in the fac-

es. I am informed, on good reliable authority, that

theme is required to attend church on Sunday, and that, on an average, five dollars annually are paid by

nch one of this number for a sent in one of the thurches. Nearly forty thousand dollars annually

Mr. Blanchard, a city pastor, on the passage of the fugilite Slave Act, said, in a sermon prepared to ex-pain his position respecting that law, that if one should

e to his door, whom he was commanded by Conpresent to shelter or feed, and should ask shelter and

ed of him, he should obey the law, and turn his poor

does not occupy this atheistic position. He is, I

me, outspoken and open in his condemnation of

agitive Act. But even he is to-day in full church

ship with Seth Sprague of Duxbury, who was one

he builders of the Whig Baltimore platform, and

ment advocate for the nomination of the great

ate for the Presidency. So, too, when his church

is iss. Did Miss Holley come to advocate Chrisly in Lowell or did she not? If her mission was

much the Gospel, would it not seem reasonable to

spect the free use of an anti-slavery church for the

range of that work? I ask this question for in-

tion, and wait for the answer of any one compe-

te then ministering to open the meeting-house free

that a most interesting and profitable meeting.

sadifferent law take hold of me, as an anti-clavery

have alluded to one despotic rule which is enforced

epeal of all unbrotherly privileges and mo-

eforms agree. The vital, pressing issue now the will surely and speedily follow, and the

be redeemed. May God help us to show

and truth to the working men and women of our

that thus we may accomplish our work and

Yours fraternally,

SAXON.

and the enthronement of Labor-educated, self-reliant Labor-in the high places of soci-

arge on that occasion.

eply. So, at least, I thought, when WENDELL

and EDMUND QUINCY came to Concord to

ned for Miss Holley, eight dollars were charged

ding brother unaided from his presence ! Wm. H. Brewster, the Wesleyan clergyman of Low-

to compromising churches of that city !

t, by Lowell operatives, to support

ons which have been held in Lowell.

ded disciples of Christ in this slaveholding land.

rks a little after nine o'clock, and the meeting

s up on this continent between the true Democracy

suptarned countenance. Pillsbury is a giant, armed with facts to sustain his seemingly severe charges, from

ad blots our citizenship with such shame and dishon-

neted to see, and when we adjourned at moon, we felt

tand hatred of that bloody despotism which deman

and reenslavement of this poor boy formed the

reli, on Dennay, the ore, was held at Concord, just ears ago, in the Orthodox Congregational Church

IL 22

a brief aketch of her ur cause, of the mar-d the blessing which then "the wished cease re at rest." W. P. The seventh nur er has come ponetual st to its predo of Friends in America ices which individual e. In the next nun the anti-slavery spiri hich the surprising the anti-slavery ide Slavery and Wesley ont Pierce's Inaugu ive Slave Law, Sketch ecount of the Annual ery Society, The Amerbearing upon Abelition, PRILLIPS's speech at on is to be published in hem, and it cannot fail

Ir. GARRIBON left town he proposes to attend v in session. We trust ficial to his health, as Slavery Cause. There try so well abused and and there is certainly and there is certainly ice and slander more muelves. His personal is the best antidote and s aimed through him at he eyes of pro-slavery sional visits to distant at they will pardon the

PHILLIPS'S letter in our of the hour at which ng nearly ready for the of the communication

"ANTI-LANCER." Under this title, we have re of the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadel-[See advertisement of the College, in another bound to New Orleans." Anti-Lancet' is very liberal in its medical RILLIPS'S sprech at the sectis Anti-Slavery So-for sale at this office.

o our rest!

anidge, April 4th, 1853.

opposed to the use of the lancet, as an un-

dains 32 pages, 8 vo., and is published by I.

POETIC HUMBUGGERY.

Mass., has recited an original poem before several Ly- quity and to shut the door against the cavilling and ceum Associations the past winter, on the 'Humbugs carping. As far as we have been able to examine the of the Day.' A Brattleboro' (Vt.) paper says he con- book, it seems to be done in a candid and truthful spirit, cluded the delivery of the poem in that place with a glowing tribute to the late Daniel Webster, whom he evident were painful for the author to bear. It is the glowing tribute to the late Daniel Webster, whom he said America had reason to mourn as the 'greatest and best' of her sons. I suppose Mr. Studley, in making this bold statement, had in view the patriotic efforts of his idol statesman to preserve the Union in the crisis of ntaining the Compromise measures. Then he sud- them .- Q. godlike' grandeur, and crowds of dealy sprang up to ism and political corruption of men in high offices.

LETTER PROM OHIO.

LLOYD GARRISON: paramount importance in the agitation of the question the latter attempts to defend itself from a criticism in a mind,—daily deepening and solemnizing, whether view-ed in relation to the well-being of mankind individually and nationally, or as it respects the honor of the Lord Jesus Christ, 'King of nations as well as King these rights to immigrants, sojourners and citizens, of saints, "—that I must request you to send me now four copies of The Liberator, for which I herewith enclose which the Madiai case afforded to place the treatment

ing of your printing press; but if it could be worked phantly shown the over-cautious and mistaken position so as to admit of your sending me one paper filled with the heading picture, for the children who cannot read nor understand the reading has been provided by the sending between the countries of the Era's defence.—M. nor understand the reading, but can see and feel the impression, I should be much pleased to have it so the next time, and occasionally, as I may be able to distribute them advantageously, to be pasted up in the nurbute them advantageously, to be pasted up in the nursery or hung up in the parlor. I am increasingly anxious to let no opportunity slip of 'bringing little children to Christ,'—just as your picture represents him; the God of mercy and of justice too, who can and will 'break in pieces the oppressor';—now, especially, that He is, in this perfection of his moral character, so coolly and systematically, so cruelly and and other popular, established evils in Church and profanely, excluded from our Sabbath Schools, our Tract, and Bible, and Missionary Societies. The Lord showed a peculiar concern for the young, while He so-journed among us, and will not forget to notice with acceptance every sincere effort that His little ones may, with their mother's milk, drink in this correct view of

L. P. COURTAULD CLEMENS. NELSONVILLE, Athens co., Ohio.

The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society held its

officers for the ensuing year reported the following list, ets can be obtained at the Commonwealth office. which was adopted :-

President-WILLIAM WHITING.

E. Grant, Lewell; David B. Morey, Malden; A. H. On Friday last, Hen. John P. Hale, the

capture of Sims, the whole circumstances of which, together with his return to hopeless bondage, were forcibly and pathetically portrayed by Rev. DANIEL FOS-TER, and evidently made a deep impression on the author TER, and evidently made a deep impression on the audience; whether it will be forgotten remains to be seen. In the afternoon, the guilt of the American Church was brought to light by PARKER PILISBURY, in his usual graphic and truthful manner. The Secretary was obliged to leave before the evening session. It is honed obliged to leave before the evening session. It is hoped

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS. Rev. Mr. Stockman, (who

the distinctive feature in which is, that it is to be antiand for the outcast slave; and so thinking, I asked a committee of the Congregational Church to which the distinctive feature in which is, that it is to be antisectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the alleged false imprisonment of Manuel Pereira, a colored to the meanitie of the consult, to récover \$54000 damages for the sectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the alleged false imprisonment of Manuel Pereira, a colored to the meaning to open the meaning to open the meaning to open the meaning to recover \$54000 damages for the sectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the alleged false imprisonment of Manuel Pereira, a colored to the meaning to recover \$54000 damages for the sectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the private production and the meaning to recover \$54000 damages for the sectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the production and the sectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the private production and the sectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the private production and the sectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the private production and the sectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the private production and the sectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the production and the sectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the production and the sectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the production and the sectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the production and the sectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the production and the sectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the production and the sectorian and radical anti-slavery. I préached to the production anti-slavery and the sectorian and radical anti-s ence. We occupy a large and commodious house, formerly occupied by the Baptists. This house will be open on all occasions (Sundays not excepted) to all the Agents of the Anti-Slavery Society. We desire to have an Anti-Slavery Convention held here in the course of This request was granted, fer, from that which imposes obligations upon an Anti-Slavery Convention held here in the course of the Spring. I have been invited to spend my Sabbaths

JONATHAN WALKER. Our readers will be glad to see

but can find but little real anti-slavery.

JNO. WALKER.'

April 4th, 1853.

JNO. WALKER.'

We are requested to supply the following omission in the Key to Uacle Tom's Cabin:—On page diverse of Pemale Medical Education,, and the Milton, from Boston, bound to New Orleans, it should Massachusetts State Tax.—A bill was re-

rapidly, and will be finished for the opening of the school by October 1st. Hon. Horace Mann, and an able corps of teachers, have been secured. But the school by October 1st. Hon. Horace Mann, and an able corps of teachers, have been secured. But the school by October 1st. Hon. Horace Mann, and an able corps of teachers, have been secured. But the school by October 1st. Hon. Horace Mann, and an able corps of teachers, have been secured. But the school by October 1st. Loss, M. D., Pawtucket, R. I., at \$1 50 per annum.

KEY TO UNCLE TOM. We have received this long-BY SHARPSTICE. looked for implement, which Mrs. STOWE has at length Rev. W. S. STUDLEY, (Methodist,) of Charlestown, furnished to unlock the mysteries of slaveholding ini-1850. Certainly, 'black Dan' never was plastered and State, at the North. We shall give a more extendwith flattery so thickly as all this, until after he had od notice of it, with extracts, as soon as our columns put his shoulder to the wheels of the Juggernaut car are a little relieved from the present pressure upon

on, conscience, love and religion be crushed to Cornhill, has in press, and will soon publish, the Poems death by the weight of his cruel logic. But, speaking and Miscellaneous Writings of BENJ. P. SHILLABER, of patriotism, did Webster show any remarkable en- Esq., the popular editor of the Carpet Bag. Mr. S. downent of that common virtue by requiring about is widely-known as the medium through which the ex-850,000 bonus as the price of his services in the State emplary and philanthropic Mrs. PAUL PARTINGTON department, at a pretended critical period of our af- livers her quaint, wise and benevolent thoughts to an fairs? It seems to me that the patriotism of a man expectant and grateful public. He has a keen sense who must be paid more than seven years' salary extra of the grotesque and ludicrous in character and life, for doing less than three years' work for his distressed and presents them, as a writer, with felicity and force; country, richly deserves to be classed among the 'Humburgs of the Day.' Next time Mr. Studley recites his manly sympathy for the oppressed, and a tender senpoem, it would be improved in truthfulness, and possess sibility, which lend a charm to the productions of his n more decided 'odor of sanctity,' by his leaving out pen, and endear him to the hearts of all who know some of the sneers at the Woman's Rights movement, and putting in a few severe hits at the practical athehibit, and are happy to know that they are to be given to the public in a more permanent for

The Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle of the 9th inst. re-DEAR SIR,—The sentiment you have espoused and so plies, with great ability and conclusiveness, (as we long and so unflinchingly advocated, as a principle of think,) to an article in the National Era, in which America, Slavery, has taken such deep hold of my previous Bugle. The Era, in noticing the case of the \$10.00. The principle alluded to above is— No fellowship with slaveholders, either politically or ecclesiby the government of Tuscany, seems to have been wholly neglected by the *Era. The Bugle has trium-

> NEW PAMPHLET ON THE BIBLE. Just published. by the cry of 'Infidelity.' We would advise the friends of free thought and inquiry to read and judge for themselves.

HON. JOHN P. HALE. The Free Soil men of this city and State design to give a public dinner to this gen-tleman, on Thursday, the 5th day of May. It will doubtless be a highly interesting occasion. The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society held its annual meeting at Wells' Hall, in Lowell, April assemblage of the Constitutional Convention, the leadd, 1853.

The Committee chosen for the purpose of nominating fing members of the Convention will be present, and thus greatly add to the interest of the occasion. Tick-

President—WILLIAM WHITING.

Vice Presidents—Woodman C. Currier, West Cambridge; Andrew Wellington, of Lexington; William Gray, Acton; Mrs. Adeline J. Fuller, Cambridge, Recording Secretary—Mary M. Brooks, Concord. Executive Committee—Samuel Barrett, Charles Bowers, Concord; Henry Abbott, Mary Abbott, Chelmsford; Charles Brigham, Alonzo Wood, Lewis Maynard, Feltonville; Dr. H. O. Stone, Dora M. Taft, Framingham; Mrs. Hannah Robbins, Caroline Wellington, Lexington; Eliza Jane Alden, Elizabeth Doton, Sarah Clay, John E. Grant, Lowell; David B. Morey, Malden: A. H.

Wood, Pepperell; Reuben Weston, Ira Gray, Reading; Reuben Locke, Paulina Gerry, Stoneham; Dr. Jarvis Lewis, Dr. Sherman, Waltham; Mrs. Marian Curtis, Joshua G. Dodge, West Cambridge.

The meeting was held on the anniversary of the recommander was held on the anniversary of the recommander of the law abolishing flogging in the United States navy, by invitation of Commander Nicholas, visited the U.S. Sloop-of-war Germandern At Charleston. The crew were mustered and the ex-senator made a brief speech to them, complimenting them for the high character which had been paid them by theff commander and other officers. He was most heartily commander and other officers. He

We have news this week of another of obliged to leave before the evening session. It is hoped that many members of the paralytical churches in Low-ell were present, to be blistered into life by the speeches made on that occasion.

MARY M. BROOKS, Secretary.

MARY M. BROOKS, Secretary.

Imprisonment of Colored Seamen. - The Western Massachusetts. Rev. Mr. Stockman, (who is a lecturing Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society,) writing from Cummington, Hampshire Co.5, says:—

"We have organized a religious society in this place, the distinctive feature in which is that it is to be said.

Discharged Convicts .- The annual report of the Spring. I have been invited to spend my Sabbaths with this new Society, which will leave me Sabbath sets operatives in the Lowell factories. There are its begratives in the Lowell factories. There are say by the same of the second invited to spend my Sabbaths with this new Society, which will leave me Sabbath evenings and week days for lecturing.'

The third number of The Una (a paper devoted to the elevation of Woman) has appeared. It is a hand-spend of the workers of our country shall make this question of immediate and claimed eman-itation on the soil, they will see this own freedom and happiness and progress are standley will then unite for the overthirow of its starty, the downfall of all aristocratic distinctions the repair of all unbrotherly privileges and models. And they will be seen to Mrs. Paulina W. Davis, Providence, it is a provided to spend my Sabbaths with this new Society, which will leave me Sabbath evenings and week days for lecturing.'

The third number of The Una (a paper devoted to the evenings and week days for lecturing.'

The third number of The Una (a paper devoted to the start of the start of the control of sentence, 19 by remission of sentence, 19 by ardion. Of these, 100 advised with the agent, 50 with board, and 45 with clothing. The agent is started in the course of the venings and week days for lecturing.'

The third number of The Una (a paper devoted to the Start Prison, last year, was 154, of whom 134 were beyen demanded and well-filled sheet, having a large proportion of or giral matter. We should extract the letters of Mrs. Clarke of Georgia, and of L. A. C., if the state of our countries discharged in former years, by the aid of the Boston Society. The modifications of the statutes on the subject of discharged convicts, last year, are stated to have been demanded by necessity, and have been found to operate beneficially.—Boston Advertiser, 224.

JONATHAN WALKER. Our readers will be gla

JONATHAN WALKER. Our readers will be glad to see the following lines from this true friend of the slave, which we take from the Ohio Bugle. His present residence is Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. He says:

'I have lost no sympathy for the anti-slavery cause, or any other cause of human redemption; but the pressing wants of my family, and advancing age, the work. I am in hopes, however, to be able to devote more time publicly, when I get a little more settled, in this action. I have held several meetings in these parts, but can find but little real anti-slavery.

JNO. WALKER.'

read 'brig Milton, of Boston, from Charleston, S. C., bound to New Orleans.'

ported to the House on Monday, laying a State tax of \$300,000. The bill is accompanied by a report giving a full statement of the finances of the State.

have voted an appropriation of \$1500 for the purchas of books for a free public library.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts from Feb. 12 to March 31, 1853.

Rec'd from Daniel Foster, for collections—
At Fall River—of Isaac Fiske \$5, J.
M. Aldrich 5, Wm. F. Wood 1, Sarah Harris and mother 4, Israel Buffington. 2

Mrs. Mann 25c, V. Wentworth 70c,
Asa Brett 25c.
At Norton—of H. Bates 1, G. F.
Clark 1.
At Acton—of S. Ingalls 50c, I. S. Ingalls 1, H. Cowdry 1, collection
over expenses 1 85.
From David Hinckley, Hyannis, 5, Wm.
H. Whitefield, Fair Haven, by hand
of R. F. Wallcut 10.

Bac'd from S. May. Jr., for collections—

Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections— From L. M. Miles, Boston, 5, W. S. George, Boston, 1, Eliza A. Law-ton, Cambridgeport, to redeem pledge, 1, Mrs. S. Fowler, Charles-town, 2, Lewis Ford, bal. col. at an-nual meeting, 66c, C. J. Hambleton, Boston, 3, I. Lombard, jr., do. 3. ... Rec'd from Parker Pillsbury, for col-At Acton 2 86, at Rochester 3, S. Pen-

tt Acton 2 36, at Rochester 3, S. Pendergast, NewMarket, N. H., 2, Jacob H. Ela, Rochester, N. H., 1, Geo. O. Paul, S. New Market, 5, Jacob Smart 2 25, Joseph G. Skinner 5, M. Badger 2, collection at lecture 5, at Dover, N. H., 1 53, Abram Folsom, Dover, 1, Mrs. Dennett, Portland, 5, at lecture at Portsmouth 22, 57 14—57 14 Rec'd from J. J. Locke, for collections-At West Newbury, 1, Amesbury 1 31, Byfield 2 57, Salisbury Point 56c, Groveland 83c, Essex 3 91, Glouces-ter 58c, Rockport 81c, Manchester 4 32, Middleton 75c, Amesbury 75c, Danyers, 2 Danyers, Part 2

Danvers 2, Danvers Port 3. Rec'd from Richard Clapp, Dorchester,

Ree'd from Sallie Holley, for collections—

At Fall River, over expenses, 7; at Weymouth 6, from a friend 5, from Mrs. Shove 25c, Dr. Fiske 2, at North Bridgewater 12 10, a friend 5, at Valley Falls, over expenses, 4; Elizabeth Chase 5, at Providence, over expenses, 7, 50; Asa Fairbanks 5. D. Evans 5, H.W. Slocum 1, Daniel Vaughan 2, Stephen K. Rathbon 2, T. E. Steer 1, F. M. Hathaway 1. H. Carrick 50c, at Pawtucket, over H. Carrick 50c, at Pawtucket, over expenses, 11 25; Ray Potter 2, Mary Boyd 1, at West Brookfield, over expenses, 4; North Brookfield, do, 4 77, Hiram Edson 1, Pliny K. Howe 1, Wm. E. Wright 50c, J. Duncan 50c, at South Brookfield, over expenses, 5 10; at Warren, over expenses, 10 50; at Blackstone, do, 3 84; at Millville, do, 3; Milford, do, 10 08; L. L. Draper 1, at Upton, over expenses, 5 69; Quinchaug, do, 4 62; Webster, do, 3; Fitchburg 5 70, Leominster, over expenses, 184.

Treas. Mass. A. S. Society.

Brookline, April 5, 1853.

MARRIED-In Ware, Feb. 26, by Rev. Mr. Glazier, DIED-In this city, 18th inst., Mr. CHARLES MARO-

Butices of Mertings, &c.

CALL FOR A GENERAL RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A YEARLY MEETING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The various religious denominations of the land are The various religious denominations of the land are arrayed against the progressive spirit of the age, and by their very structure, assumptions and regulations, cannot occupy a cooperative position, because they impose fetters upon freedom of speech and of consoience, by requiring a slavish conformity in matters of abstract faith and sectarian discipline. This has led and is leading to extensive secessions from such organizations in all parts of the country, leaving the seceders generally in ng to extensive secessions from such organizations in all parts of the country, leaving the seceders generally in a scattered and isolated condition, whose talents, influence and means might be profitably concentrated for the advancement of the world-embracing cause of Human Brotherhood, and who are yearning for some form of as-

Brotherhood, and who are yearning for some form of association at once simple, free and attractive.

The abuse of a good thing is not a reason for its utter rejection; and organization, in itself considered, is not only proper, but may be rendered powerfully efficacious as an instrument in the hand of Reform, without impairing the liberty, detracting from the independence, or limiting the conscience of any individual; though, from the nature of things, its perpetuation is not to be expected or desired, but it is at all times to be regarded as a means to an end, and to be discarded whenever it becomes an impediment to the progress of truth.

The Society of Friends has been a theatre of agitation for years, growing out of ecclesiastical domination on the one hand, and the demand for practical righteonsness on the other; a domination entirely at variance with the spirit of primitive Quakerism, seeking to suppress free thought, and to exclude from membership those whose lives are without blemish, whose example in word and deed is a burning and shining light, and who are seeking to know and do the will of God, at whatever sacrifice; a domination which has been deemed so intolerable, that in the States of New York, Ohio and Michigan, Yearly Meetings have been formed, two of which have taken the name of CONGREGATIONAL FRIENDS, and two others that of PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS, and which invite to membership 'all those who look to

FRIENDS, and two others that of PROGESSIVE FRIENDS, and which invite to membership 'all those who look to God as a Universal Father, and who regard as one Brotherhood the whole family of man.

In view of facts like these, and believing there is an extensive preparation of mind for such a movement, we cordinlly invite not only the members of the Society of Friends, but all those who feel the want of social and religious cooperation, and believe that a Society may be formed, recognizing the Progressive Element which will divorce Religion from technical theology, to meet with us in General Conference, at Friends' meeting-house at Old Kennett, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on First day, the 22d of Fifth month, 1853, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M., to deliberate upon such plan of organization as may commend itself to the judgment of those assembled, and to take action upon such other subjects pertaining to Human Duty and Welfare, as may appear to demand the attention of the assembly.

Amos Preston,

James Fulton, James Fulton,

Amos Preston,
Jonathan Lamborn,
Moses Pennock,
Mary J. Pennock,
Benjamin Pyle,
Esther Hayes,
Castner Hanway,
Sumner Stebbins,
Hannah Cox,
Jesse Pennock, Jesse Pennock, Hannah M. Darlingt Joseph A. Dugdale, Eusebius Barnard, Isaac Meredith, Thamazin Meredith, Isaac Mendenhall, Dinah Mendenhall,

Ann Fulton,
Enoch S. Hannum,
Enoch L. Taylor,
Alice Eliza Hambleto
James Truman,
Mary A. Truman,
Simon Barnard Simon Barnard,
Sarah D. Barnard,
James Painter,
Esther Moore,
Ebenezer James,
Rebecca L. Fussell,
Ephraim Wilson, Ephraim Wilson, George Chapman, Richard Janney, Cyrus M. Burleigh, Robert Purvis, Harriet Purvis, Elijah F. Pennypael Jacob L. Paxson, Barclay Ivins, Fannie Schofield, Mahlon B. Linton, Thomas Garrett. Thomas Garrett, Edward Webb, Rowland Johnson HenriettaWallcott

TWANTED—A WOMAN. The subscriber wishes to employ a woman to procure subscribers for the Prisoners' Friend, for which the highest price will be given. One who could deliver lectures on the subject of Prison Reform would be preferred.

CHARLES SPEAR,

Vincent Barnard, Benjamin Kent, Thomas Borton, Beulah Borton,

Rebecca Fussell, Ann Coates,

Bartho

Prison Reform would be preferred.

CHARLES SPEAR,
Editor and Proprietor of the Prisoners' Friend, 130
Vashington street.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPERCHS
OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—316 pages, duoded imo. Price—In cloth, \$1.00; extra gilt, \$1.25.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREE DISCUSSION. TO THE FRIENDS OF FREE DISCUSSION.
The undesigned, the Corresponding Committee, selected
by a large number of individuals solicitous for the advancement of the cause of Truth and Humanity, hereby invite all who are friendly to free discussion, to attend a Convention to be held at Harrronn, Conn., on
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 2d, 3d, 4th
and 5th of June next, for the purpose of freely and
fully canvassing the ORIGIN, AUTHORITY AND INFIJUENCE OF THE JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN
SCRIPTURES.

SCRIPTURES.

This invitation is not given to any particular class of Philosophers, Theologians or Thinkers, but is in good faith extended to all who feel an interest in the examination of the question above stated. There are many who believe that a supernatural Revelation has been given to man; many others who deny this, and a large number who are afflicted with perplexing doubtstrembling between the silent skepticism of their reason and the fear of absolute denial. In issuing a call for a Convention, we have in view the correction of error, by which party soever entertained, and the relief of those who stand between doubt and fear, from their embarrassing position.

Some may have no doubt that the Jewish and Christian Scriptures have subserved an important end, and

Some may have no doubt that the Jewish and Christian Scriptures have subserved an important end, and yet believe that their mission is nearly completed and must be superceded by a new dispensation; some may believe that their influence has been prejudicial in every respect, and that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe them a perfect record of the Divine will to man—good in the past and for all time to come; and others still may deny the plenary inspiration of the Bible, discarding much of the Oid Testament, and receiving most or all of the New. Still, such diversity of opinion, instead of prejudicing the interest and good results which ought to attend such a Convention, will rather tend to increase its interest and enhance its value to the cause of Truth. Doubtless a free interchange of thought is the best mode of exciting inquiry and of arriving at the Truth.

'He who has a Truth and keeps it.

'He who has a Truth and keeps it, Keeps what not to him belongs; But performs a selfish action, And his fellow mortal wrongs.'

We invite, therefore, all who feel an interest in this uestion, without distinction of sex, color, sect or parquestion, without distinction of sex, color, sect or party, to come together, that we may sit down like brethren in a communion before the altar of intellectual and spiritual Freedom.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

P. S. Any person who internally feels favorable to this Convention, and is willing to sign a Call soon to be issued, will greatly expedite the preliminary arrange-ments by sending his name to either of the Committee.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY. ANDREW T. FOSS, AT | Column | C West Bridgewater Thursday Friday " " May noon and afternoon, JoppaVfllage,E. Bridgewater E. Bridgewater Town Hall... Hanson, Howland's Hall,... Hanson, Howland's Hall,... South Hanson..... Pembroke, Town Hall.... oon and after-Abington, Town Hall, fore . Tuesday, . Wednesday Town Hall . . . Thursday, Friday, Sunday,

Will the friends in the several towns and villa ges where the appointments are made take all possi 32 32—32 32 ble care to secure places for and give notice of the lec

> Without further notice, it may be understood, that the Sunday meetings in the above list will be meeting of the County Society, at which we hope to see a general rallying of the friends of freedom. In behalf of the Society,

LORING MOODY will lecture on Slavery in Manchester Friday evening, April 22.

Essex Sunday 22.

Ipswich Monday 25.

Hamilton Tuesday 26.

The 'burden' of these lectures will be-the danger and perils of being a Christian, in this country Friends are requested to make all needful arrange

REV. E. A. STOCKMAN, an Agent of the Mass.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the Massa DANIEL FOSTER, an Agent of the Massachuset

A. S. Society, will speak in Whitinsville Friday Upton...... Sunday SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. iety, will lecture as follows Portland, Me. Sunday eve'g, April 24.
Manchester, N. H., Sunday " May 1.
Concord, " Thursday " 5.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY. A meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in Kings-Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in King ton Town Hall, on Sunday, April 24th, 1858. Andrew T. Foss and others will address the meetin In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD.

Ware, on Sunday, 24th instant; in Concord, Mass., on Sunday, May 1. In East Stoughton, Saturday evening and Sunday, May 7 and 8. Subject, Progress of individual and social Man; and the obstacles in the way of true Progress, especially war and slavery.

EF S. C. HEWITT, of Boston, will speak on the subject of Spiritualism, in the Universalist meeting house in Hanson, on Sunday, the 24th inst.

J. J. LOCKE, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at SOUTH NEWMARKET, N. H., on Sunday next, April 24.

127 MEETING AT LOWELL. On Sunday, May 1st, an Anti-Slavery meeting will be held at Wells' Hall, in Lowell ;—to be attended by PARKER PILLABURY and DANIEL FOSTER.

NOTICE. Letters and papers intended for Henry C. Wright may, for the present, be addressed to him at Boston, Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

PENNSYLVANIA Medical College of Philadelphia,

THE Fall Session for females in this institution will commence Sept. 1st, 1858, and continue near sixteen weeks. The faculty, consisting of eight professional chairs, are liberal and progressive in their medical doctrines, universal in their remedial agents, accepting and receiving coon from any and every source and system, but holding allegiance to no distinct tim, pathy or dogma. The facilities for acquiring a thorough practical medical education, in this institution, are unequalled in the Union. For announcement containing full particulars, as to fees (which are low) &c. &c., address, (post paid.)

ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, M. D. Dean.

ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, M. D., Dean, No. 329 North Twelfth street, Philadelph

PUBLIC PUNCTION OF WOMAN.

JUST published, and for sale by ROBERT F. WALL-CUT, 21 Cornhill, 'A SERMON OF THE PUBLIC FUNCTIONS OF WOMAN, preached at the Music Hall, March 27, 1853. By THEODOBE PARKER, Minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society. Phonographically reported by J. M. W. Yerrington and Rufer Peighton.' Lirice 6 cents single—50 cents per dozen.

WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON

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OWING to the unparalleled draft upon our resources, during the past year, on account of the unexampled sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, a large number of most valuable manuscripts were obliged to lie untouched in our safe, waiting a favorable moment to appear in print. We have availed ourselves of the earliest moment, and now offer them to the readers of good books. Most of them are issued. Those still in press will be published speedily.

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This volume is designed, in a measure, as a contrast to that charming little book, Sunny Side, and we doubt not that it will meet with quite as favorable a reception as that work. It is written in an admirable style, and he who commences its perusal will hardly be able to stop until he has gone through. Price 75 cts.

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BY W. G. SCHAUFFLER,

Missionary at Constantinople. Missionary at Constantinople.

A portion of this most admirably written volume of Meditations on the last hours of our Savior upon earth, was published some years since, and after with great favor from the religious public. The work has been rewritten, and very much enlarged, and is again offered to the community. We would not say a word in its commendation to those who have read the volume as originally published. To those who love to go with the Redeemer of men, to meditate in the garden of Gethsemane, or upon the mount of Olives, or by the sea of Gallice, this volume will afford a vein of sacred thought. Price \$1 00.

Dr. Beecher's Third Volume,

We have just issued the third volume in the series of the writings of this venerable and eloquent man, as has been lately said of him by some one, 'the father of more brains than any other man in the country.' This volume contains his Views of Theology, and his celebrated Trial for Heresy before the Presbytery and Synod of Cincinnati, with a superb steel Portrait by Andrews. Price \$1. No clergyman's library is complete without Dr. Beecher's writings.

White Slavery in the Barbary States BY HON. CHARLES SUMNER, U. S. S.

llustrated with 50 superb designs by Billings, engraved by Baker, Smith & Andrews, Price, 50 cts. This superb volume in its typography and illustra-tions, and elegant in its composition, being one of the finest productions of its accomplished author, is offered o the public in this most attractive form, with the hope that thousands may peruse its glowing pages, and from them receive fresh stimulus in their efforts to elevate humanity from degradation and wrong. They will learn from it that in years past, White Men as well as Blacks have felt the galling yoke of slavery.

Judge Jay's Writings on Slavery, In one volume, 12 mo., with a portrait.

PRICE. \$1.00. Who has rendered more efficient services to the cause of humanity than the venerable Judge Jay? His col-lective writings will be among the very best contribu-tions to the anti-slavery literature of the country.

Philosophy of Mysterious Rappings, OR, THE DYNAMIC LAWS AND RELATIONS OF MAN.

BY DR. E. C. ROGERS. A learned and philosophical exposure of the modern belief in spiritual manifestations, showings most conclu-sively, that we need not go to the spirit world to ac-count for those things, but that they can all be explain-ed by human agency, and upon philosophical principles. Let the believers in spiritual rappings read this able and conclusive work. Price \$1 00.

THE SILENT LAND: OR, LEAVES OF CONSOLATION FOR THE AFFLICTED,

BT MRS. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS. This volume is a compilation from the best prose wri-ters and poets of America and England, of their most beautiful pieces, for the solace of those who mourn the loss of near and dear friends. Price \$1 00.

GERMAN UNCLE TOM.

In one volume octavo. Price 50 cts. The English language has been exhausted in praise of this unrivalled tale; and this translation into the German language we believe will be as popular among the large German population in this country.

BOOK OF 1000 ANECDOTES. HUMOROUS, GRAVE AND WITTY.

There are hours when men need relaxation from the sterner labors of life, both bodily and mental. In these seasons, such a volume as the above is a desirable companion, and affords that relief which the mind needs. Price, \$1.00. RY M. LAPAYETTE BRYN. M. D.

IN PRESS, TO BE ISSUED SPEEDILY, GIDDINGS' SPEECHES The Congressional speeches of this distinguished and uncompromising anti-slavery veteran, who is still battling nobly with the powers of darkness, complete in one volume, 12 mo., with a portrait. Price, \$1.00.

Key to Uncle Tom, in German.

This work is now being translated into German, by one of our best German scholars, and will be issued soon after the publication of the English edition.

PROF. BELA B. EDWARDS, D. D.,

BY REV. PROF. PARK, D. B. WITH A MEMOIR, BY DR. PARK. This work, which has been unavoidably delayed, will issued in two volumes, 12 me., about the 1st of

April.

The numerous admirers of Dr. Edwards will hail with pleasure this announcement. The collected writings of such a man are an invaluable contribution to our literature, more particularly when compiled by so ripe a scholar as Dr. Park. The Memoir glows with all the fervid enthusiasm of the Editor.

Complete Encyclopædia of Music, BY JOHN W. MOORE,

Assisted by John S. Dwight, Esq., the learned and accomplished Editor of The Journal of Music.

This work will occupy an unoccupied field, no such work ever having been compiled before, either in this country or in England. It will be a complete Dictionary of all Musical Terms, a History of the Science of Music, from the earliest times to the present; a Treatise on Hurmony and Thorough Bass; a Description of all known Musical Instruments, and a complete Musical Biography, containing a succinct memoir of more than 3000 of the most distinguished Musical celebrities and composers who have ever lived. To be comprised in one large royal Sec. volume, of about 1000 pages, double columns. To be published during the summer.

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., BOSTON. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

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The follow

POETRY.

TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE

The Duchess of Sutherland, by reputation one of the most beautiful of a beautiful array of women, is the lady of whom Mrs. Norton has borne such noble testing in the following lines:

Ah, easy are the alms the rich man spares To sons of Genius, by misfortune bent ; But thou gav'st me, what woman seldom dares, Belief-in spite of many a cold dissent-When, slandered and maligned, I stood apart From those whose bounded power hath wrung, no crushed, my heart.

Thou, then, when cowards fied away my name, And scoffed to see me feebly stem the tide; When some were kind on whom I had no claim, And some forsook on whom my love relied, And some, who might have battled for my sake, Stood off in doubt, to see what turn the world would

Thou gav'st me that the poor do give the poor, Kind words, and holy wishes, and true tears; The loved, the near of kin could do no more, Who changed not with the gloom of varying years, But clung the closer when I stood forlorn, And blunted slander's dart with their indignant score

For they who credit crime are they who feel Their own hearts weak to unresisted sin ; Memory, not judgment, prompts the thoughts which O'er minds like these, an easy faith to win

And tales of broken truth are still believed Most readily by those who have themselves deceived. But, like a white swan down a troubled stream, Whose ruffling pinion hath the power to fling Aside the turbid drops which darkly gleam, And mar the freshness of her snowy wing-

So thou, with queenly grace and gentle pride,

Along the world's dark waves in purity dost glide. Thy pale and pearly cheek was never made To crimson with a faint, false-hearted shame; Thou did'st not shrink-of bitter tongues afraid, Who hunt in packs the object of their blame; To thee the sad denial still held true, For from thy own good thoughts thy heart its merc

And though my faint and tributary rhymes Add nothing to the glory of thy day, Yet every poet hopes that after times Shall set some value on his votive lav : And I would fain one gentle deed record, Among the many with which thy life is stored.

So when these lines, made in a mournful hour, Are idly opened to the stranger's eye, A dream of thee, aroused by fancy's power, Shall be the first to wander floating by ; And they who never saw thy lovely face, Shall pause, to conjure up a vision of its grace !

From the Ashtabula Sentinel

HINTS TO THE GIRLS. BY FRANCES D. GAGE.

Did vou never see a lady Look into a stranger's face. In an omnibus or rail-car, As if saying-'Sir, your place ! "

Did you never see a lady Walk up to the church-pew door, Lace and ribbons all demanding-Yield your pew ! '-and nothing more.

Did von never see a lassie Flirt into an old man's chair, And, unheeding age or bonor, Let him stand-no matter where

Never see the stage-coach emptied For some fidget in her pride, And the weary man of business Tumbled out to ride outside?

Never go to hear a lecture, Would come in and make a bustle, When you most desired to hear?

Routing half the congregation, And disturbing all the rest, Being fashionably dressed?

Now, dear girls, if you're so thankless, So exacting and so free, Time will come when gents will answer, 'Ma'am, this seat belongs to me.'

Never, girls, disturb a lecture, Church or hall; where'er you go Still respect the rights of others; This is 'woman's rights,' you know

Never ask a man abruptly To resign his place; If 'tis offered, thank him kindly, With a smile upon your face.

If the way is long and weary, And he cannot find another Bid him share the comfort with you. As you'd share it with a brother.

Thus may you receive forever, Given with a spirit free, True respect and love and kindness. Better far than gallantry.

GENTLE WORDS.

A young rose in the summer time Is beautiful to me, And glorious the many stars That glimmer on the sea : But gentle words and loving hearts, And hands that clasp my own, Are better than the fairest flowers. Or stars that ever shone.

The sun may warm the grass to life, The dew the drooping flower, And eyes grow bright and watch the light Of Autumn's opening hour ; But words that breathe of tenderness And smiles we know are true, Are warmer than the summer time. And brighter than the dew.

It is not much the world can give, With all its subtle art. And gold and gems are not the thing To satisfy the heart ; But oh, if those who cluster round

The altar and the hearth, Have gentle words and loving smiles How beautiful is earth!

TRANSLATION PROM THE CHINESE

BY DE. BROWNING I see white blossoms dancing in the breeze, And all around is bright and fair as these; I dream my dreams beneath that flowery tr As dreamt Sho-Chung-and, like the bard Fuh Yih, Make my own epitaph in Melody! Stretch out thine hand, and let me welcome thee: So that, when chanticleer proclaims the morn, And when the fresh gales agitate the thorn, And when the rain-drops patter on the groun With thee my lips may talk, with thee my !

THE LIBERATOR.

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

JOSEPH BARKER IN REPLY TO ELIZABETH WILSON.

MILLWOOD, Knox Co., Ohio, March 31, 1858.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

With your permission, I will say a few words in reply to Elizabeth Wilson's letter of January 4th. I was Mrs. Wilson thinks there is not much danger the ter would be too long. Besides, it is discussion that the

Mrs. Wilson talks of rejecting the light of the Gos- eign Missions, in the year 1846, decided solemnly and rel. It is only the darkness of the Gospel that we re- unanimously, that polygamy was not inconsistent with

E. Wilson mean by Paganism?

revelation. The Bible teaches that there are no such arising from the notion that the Bible is the word of countries. We think the Bible is right on this subject. God. It would be strange indeed for a good God to leave who'e 'But,' adds Mrs. Wilson, 'if the patriarchs wer nations in utter darkness.

who wish to know what I say in that book, had better expect of the patriarchs; but what we may reasonably read it for themselves. They will form a very errone- expect from God. Would God hold up for our imitation our idea of its contents, if they judge of them from men who were liars, adulterers, slaveholders and mur-

means charitable persons think no evil of others, she is God's word? This is the question. I have no quartract of the kind.

prove a man a liar. Can she tell us how many lies it with the doctrine of the divine authority of the Bible. would take to make a liar? How many acts of murder Mrs. Wilson says the Jews were greatly in advance does it take to make a man a murderer?

says. She even speaks of paroxysms of terror. But testimony of the Jews themselves on this subject, I the truth is. Abraham and Isaac made up their minds infer from the book of Job, that some of the heathen deliberately, beforehand, to lie. They went into danger were in advance of the Jews in their institutions and voluntarily, and made up their minds to lie their way principles. I infer the same from the stories in the through it. Joseph lied without any temptation. Sa- twelfth and twentieth chapters of Genesis. But perrah lied for-I know not what. Jacob lied to his fa- haps Mrs. W. refers to later times. Then let us come to band to cheat her child. But the chief thing to be re- of the Samaritans and Gentiles in advance of the marked is, that the Bible nowhere finds fault with those Jews. Some of the institutions and principles of the men for lying. The writer of their history never seem. Jews were as bad as they could be. Some of the ed to think that their lying was either a sin or an er- institutions of the heathen were good; and some of ror. He does not speak of it as a sign either of de- their principles were so true, so beautiful, and so bepravity or of weakness. The same writer that gives the neficent, that they have hardly been excelled to this story of Abraham's lies, represents God as saying, hour. The truth is, the institutions and principles of pression which the whole story is calculated to make on of Christian nations are all that they should be. But simple, artless readers is, that the patriarchs were ha- suppose the Jews had been before their neighbors in all bitual liars, and that the writers of the book of Gene- things, what then? It would not follow that the Bible sis did not consider habitual tying either a sin to be was of God. Some of the heathen nations are wiser blamed or a weakness to be pitied. So of the slavehold- and better than others; but it does not follow that the ing, fornication, polygamy and adultery of those patri- books of the wiser and better nations are all of God. archs. The Bible writers never speak of them as either Mrs. Wilson says the heathen were in possession of faults or failings.

is said. We answer, we are not severe on them. We be untrue. First, they had not much knowledge of the simply state how the matter stands. It is against the book of nature; and to be without the knowledge of a error of regarding these immoral stories as the word of book, is about the same as being without the book. God that we are severe. But my allusions to the adul- Second; the Gentiles were not without any admixture of teries and concubinage of the patriarchs are not couch- pretended revelations. They all had their gods, their ed in the most delicate language, Mrs. Wilson says. This priests, their sacred oracles, and their supposed divine sounds strange from a believer in the divinity of the laws and institutions. Third; we do not say that the Bible. There is not a book on earth, that I ever met Bible corrupted the Jews : we do not say that portions with, that contains expressions more indelicate, or that of it did them no good. What we say is; that the Bitells tales more indecent, and disgusting, and revolting, bls is not the word of God. There are portions of the than the Bible. This is true even of the common trans- Bible that must have done good in every age since they lation: and the original is much worse. It is very were written, and that may continue to do good for ever. possible that my language may be wanting in delicacy; But there are other portions that must always do misbut compare it with the story of Lot and his daughters; chief, so long as the Bible is regarded as of divine aucompare it with the laws about sexual matters to be found in the books of Moses; compare it with the Song We answer, some of them did, and some of them did of Solomon, or with the allusions to sexual matters not. n the writings of the Prophets ;-compare it especially But what chapter in the Book of Nature teaches the with the original Hebrew; and then complain of it, if a man is to have but one wife at a time? I answer, the just what it ought to be. If a man that touches pitch also a chapter on the same subject written on man's ed to touch it, but to sit while whole buckets-full are corrupted, who could bring into the house of his wife a poured upon him?

Scriptures were written.' Indeed! Are they more deli-thing against it; yet people, somehow, appear to be cate, then, than God? Are they wiser than he? Are pretty well agreed that it would not be right. they better judges of what kind of language is most fitting? The Americans are a very fastidious people, evil of polygamy, Mrs. Wilson says. We answer, Nawith regard to the delicacy of language ! Then why do ture is itself the medium of all true revelation. their fastidious deliency? You seem to think it no great informs us that God gave David all the wives of his

physiological knowledge which is necessary to prevent most cruel, the most deceitful and infernal powers ing a particle of that knowledge of the laws of human in liberality, generosity, truth and fair-dealing. nature which alone can prevent the naming of them Mrs. Wilson talks of men as tigers, and of the Bible

conception ; but persons who have got freed from their lest of nations. They are the supplanters and exterthe deadening effects of certain portions of Scripture on be so necessary, why has not God given it to all mantheir more delicate sensibilities, regard even it as in- kind? And how is it that the best and noblest of men decent. Some portions of Paul's writings are quite in Bible countries are so frequently found among the disgusting. His ideas of marriage, as given in his first unbelievers ? Read it for yourselves, dear reaand marriage, two of the most holy and elevating sub- awful perversion of humanity,-a more inhuman or in

virtue.' We are not blaming Mrs. Wilson for praising so highly those vulgar and beastly views. We were ourselves as terribly blinded and perverted by our early

training as she is. We would not be severe towards her, even when she pours forth against us so profusely her abusive personalities; for we remember the time when we should have found it hard to bear with a man who should have spoken so freely about the Bible as we now speak of it. We will try to keep our temper, therefore, and go on with our work as calmly and as quietly a

about to reply to her personalities; but I found my let-polygamy will be adopted in our country.' The truth is polygamy is already adopted by a part of the country readers of THE LIBERATOR look for, and not a quarrel. A periodical is published at Washington, advocating And, lastly, those who care about personalities may sat- polygamy. The Mormons have not only adopted polygisfy themselves whether Mrs. Wilson's personalities be amy, but lying and murder also. They not only procorrect or not, by comparing our former letters. If tise these things, but justify their practice by the Bible. any of your readers think any explanation on any point They show that no consistent believer in the Bible can necessary, let them name the point, and I will give it condemn them for adopting those practices. They show, he explanation.

Mrs. Wilson has made no reply to about nineteen-patriarchs and saints whom God is represented in the twentieths of my last letter. I suppose this may be Bible as honoring and blessing above all other men. taken as a sign that she found my remarks unanswer- I am told that the American churches tolerate polygamy. The American Board of Commissioners for For-

we can.

Christianity. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, the head of New She talks of nations sliding back into Paganism in Haven theology, when speaking on the subject, said, She talks of nations sliding back into Paganism in consequence of rejecting the Gospel. Did a nation of We have as good a right to ask the Board to say that polygamy is gight to ask the Board to say that polygamy is gight to ask the Board to say that polygamy is gight to ask the Board to say that it is wrong.' I quote from principles they do not like, and whose arguments they are with the making of General Biographical Dictionaries. When believers talk about men whose principles they do not like, and whose arguments they like the polygamy is gight to ask the Board to say that it is wrong.' I quote from principles they do not like, and whose arguments they like they are with the making of General Biographical by our of her identity and presence?

At the opening of the Convention, it was stated, that if this movement be what it purports to be, for the ject the Gospel. We only wish them to reject its errors. the Anti-Slavery Standard of March 17. Slavehold-There is much that is good in the Gospel. What does ing, which is the sum of all villanies, is cherished by the churches, and justified on Scripture grounds. Mrs. Mrs. Wilson speaks of countries that have not divine Wilson does not seem to be a good judge of the danger

faithful to the light they had, what more would I ask?" Mrs. Wilson mentions my Review of the Bible. These I answer, the question is not what we might reasonably rel with the patriarchs. Whether they did the best they Mrs. W. thinks one or two untruths or lies do not knew or no, is little or nothing to me. My quarrel is

of their heathen neighbors in their institutions and But the Patriarchs were under strong temptation, she principles. Where is the proof? We must not take the ther to cheat his brother, and Rebecca lied to her hus- the days of Jesus. Jesus seems to have thought some Abraham obeyed my voice, and kept my charge, my all nations have always been imperfect. I suppose Mrs. Gen. 25: 5. In short, the im- Wilson will not say that the institutions and principles

the Book of Nature, without any admixture of pretended But we ought not to be severe on those ancients, it revelations to corrupt them. I answer, this I take to

But, did not the heathen practise polygamy !

you are able. Then, consider my early training. My chapter that is written on a woman's heart. What wofather read the Bible aloud every day in his family, and man's nature does not cry out against her husband never missed a word. He believed it to be the word of taking a second wife? Is there not a chapter written on sistent enough to believe that it was Mrs. Wilson's heart on this subject? Second; there is must be defiled, what must be be, who is not only oblig- heart. Where is the man, whose nature has not been second woman as a wife, without hearing something like But the Americans are very fastidious,' Mrs. Wilson rebuke from within? Third; is there no chapter in the says, ' with respect to the delicacy of language; form- Book of Nature against a woman having two husbands ing quite a contrast to the eastern countries, where the at a time? I am not aware that the Bible savs any

Nature, assisted by revelation, does point out th

they print and circulate the common version of the Bi-And why do not you rebuke the Americans for made but one man and one woman.' True; and it also crime for people to affect to be wiser and purer than master Saul, though David had a number of wives

I have said that I never met with a book disfigured Mrs. Wilson says I endeavor to convey the idea that with grosser indelicacies, or with more indecent stains, only two thousand people lost their lives during the or with more revolting allusions, than the Bible. I may Reign of Terror. Now, my words are these: - ' The add, that I know persons who learned their first bad lists of persons guillotined during the Reign of Terways, with respect to sexual matters, from the Bible. ror contain less than two thousand names.' How I know persons who were well nigh ruined, both body many lost their lives, or were killed in war, I know not. and soul, by practices of which they never had any But there are those who blame the Bible-believers for idea till they found them described in the Bible. The all the wars, as well as for the public executions, of the Bible mentions the most horrible and unnatural prac- French Revolution. The French Revolutionists, many tices, without naming one of the considerations which of whom were what the Bible-believers call infidels, did ought to deter persons from indulging in them. It ex- themselves great honor, and laid mankind under inficites curiosity on certain matters, without giving that nite obligations to them. The most intolerant, the such curiosity from leading young people into vice. It earth are the priests. The worst governments are names things which other portions of the Bible say priestly governments. The worst courts are ecclesiastiought not to be named, and it names them without giv- cal courts. The world is far in advance of the church

as the chain that keeps them from doing mischief. Yet I hardly like to mention the story of the miraculous the Bible-believing nations are the cruelest and bloodearly Christian prejudices, and who have recovered from nators of the rest of the nations. Besides, if the Bible

the Corinthians, are worse than brutal. Mrs. Wilson's tales about Voltaire and Paine requi The highest use of woman he could think of was,- no answer. He would be a simpleton indeed that could what I, with all my Eastern want of delicacy, cannot place any reliance on the tales of Church and Bible bring myself to name. His highest idea of the use of men respecting the lives or deaths of heretics and unmarriage, either to man or woman, is the beastly one so believers. I know what priests and bigots are, when ely indicated by the holy oracle, 'It is better to provoked by heresy or unbelief. They are the most unconscionable liars, and the most infernal haters, on And read the whole of Paul's remarks on mar- God's earth. I have had experience of their cruelty riage and woman in his first epistle to the Corinthians. and lies. And I have read church history, and no lit-And those low, gross and beastly ideas about woman the of priestly controversy. I cannot conceive a more jects that can engage man's thoughts, are recommended fernal monster,—a more unutterable or unbounded to the world as heavenly oracles,—as the most perfect hater,—a being more reckless of truth, or more raverevelations of truth and duty that God can give or man nous for innocent blood, than the priest or bigot. Talk receive. And a woman, an American woman, publicly of tigers: they are spirits of gentleness and love, com-declares, that 'men have never excelled the book in pared with the priest or bigot, when excited by the which these things are found—that they have never presence of the man who sets at nought his authorequalled it, and never will, in point of intelligence and or speaks to him of reform.

But Mrs. Wilson refers us to the genuine letters be tween the Rev. Father Capuchin and the Archbishop of Anneci. I know what genuine letters mean. Letters between two chief priests respecting an unbeliev-

But she refers us to a General Biographical Diction ary. Does she suppose we do not know how General Biographical Dictionaries are made?

But she says Voltaire cried out, 'I shall go to hell.' Then why do you say he was an infidel? Infidels do not believe in hell. Again, she says, Voltaire's creed was the essence of Popery. He must have been a Christian, then. But infidelity has failed to support its greatest heroes

have seen infidels die happily, and I have seen the to be settled are these:—I. Do the spirits of the distance tians die miserably. Bible believers are often terribly bodied feel an interest in and sympathise with their felvexed that they cannot make infidels miserable on their low-beings that are embedied? 2. Can they and do leath beds. They are vexed that infidels die so happiby. I have seen believers dying in the greatest horror. thy in these various phenomena? Whatever be the I have known even pious and exemplary Christians opinion of yourself, or of any others, respecting the die horribly. But I never knew a good infidel die 'manifestations,' as they are called, I believe you and have known even pious and exemplary Christians miserably.

his testimony in the case is not good for any thing. know. Could be be otherwise than present you, ever assured that that loved one is still ever near you, ever And who wrote the Encyclopedia Americana? We are sympathizing with you? Would you not rejoice to know as well acquainted with the pedigree of Encyclopedias, that she could so manifest herself to you as to assure cannot refute, their word is not worth a straw.

I am a man of war. Now, we should have thought truly in favor of social, moral, religious and theologithat even Mrs. Wilson might have seen the folly of building an argument on hearsay. Did she never read in this state of being, our sole and single aim should be the fable of the three black crows? But never mind to secure to human beings, (1,) a perfect organization, the hearsay story. If every one is a man of war who would rather kill a murderer than allow the murderer to kill him. I am a man of war. But what then? Is to kill him, I am a man of war. But what then? Is great aim should be to get a perfect knowledge of our whole being; of the relations we hold to the universe, than allow themselves to be killed?

Mrs. Wilson is at last satisfied, it seems, that there is what Mrs. Wilson gives as quotations from the work.

Mrs. Wilson says 'charity thinketh no evil.' If she

Can the book which represents God as doing so be a slave, and which mentions a third person in a continuous then exist, and obey them :—but while here, our first

his daughter, it was in the expectation that she would be true to them; that those who are best prepared to be esponsed by her master or one of his sons. If she fill the relations of husbands and wives, of parents and had said the daughter was sold as a prostitute, she children, and of man to man, are best prepared to enwould have been nearer the truth. But no matter with ter the spirit world; that such are the 'pure in heart what expectation she was sold, she was sold by another and not herself, and this was the point Mrs. W. defied

We need say no more about Lev. 25:44, 45, 46. • It We need say no more about Lev. 25:44, 45, 46. It cal matters have been kept in view; so that, in will be enough if our readers will read it. But Mrs. fact, it has been a Temperance, Non-Resistance, and Wilson says that for ever means till the Jubilee. At this rate, for ever might mean, in some cases, only a itself, and the cause of Spiritualism, in an attitude of day or an hour. A short for ever! It seems rather strange that people can satisfy themselves with such eriticisms. Common people would suppose that either God or man could as easily have written 'Jabilce' as mon people would suppose that either for ever,' if he had really meant Jubilee. One thing books and persons-holding up truth and right as alone is certain, that if the words used in Leviticus do not describe chattel slavery,-slavery of the worst possible description,-there are no words that can describe such

But there is nothing Tike slavery in any of these passages, Mrs. Wilson says. Read the following, and judge whether there be not, at least, something like

'If a man smite his servant or his maid with a rod, and he die under his hand, he shall be surely punished. Notwithstanding, if he continue a day or two, he shall not be punished; for he is his money.'

Mrs. Wilson argues, that because there is a passag in the Bible against injustice or unkindness to strangers, written many hundred years after Joseph's death, the Bible really condemned Joseph's conduct. To us, however, Mrs. W's quotation only proves that the Bible contradicts itself.

To Mrs. Wilson's sympathy for Thomas Galbraith we have no objection. We have a very friendly feeling towards Mr. Galbraith. We spent a little time with him and his family last fall, and were right well pleased with them. If we should ever call on Mrs. Wilson, and be able to form as favorable an opinion of her heart as we were obliged to form of Thomas Galbraith's, we will bear with the errors of her head. But there is one beautiful passage of Scripture, which it would not be amiss for Mrs. Wilson to ponder. She may find it in Prov. 26:17- She that passeth by, and med-advantages of what is called education, and in his nordleth with strife belonging not to her, is like one that mal state giving little promise of such efforts of inteltaketh a dog by the ears.' Mrs. Wilson, however, is happy in having taken by the ears so gentle and con-

I would commend Mrs. Wilson for not giving up THE LIBERATOR, only I am almost afraid lest praise from me should make her suspect she was doing

delity against the American Anti-Slavery Society, and ence, as they have been by the influence of Jesus of all that helpeth with it and laboreth. I auswer, if any ings, I will retract it. I know several helpers and co-

called upon to say any thing about her remarks on you as an equal in rights. and your position. The question I have to discuss is-What is the Bible? Is it the word of God or the word of man?'

prevailing notion of the divine authority of the Bible a general excitement now existing in regard to these hindrance to useful reforms, I by no means think it must manifestations. be brought about. Many great reforms have been have been and are the most bitter and virulent oppobrought about, in spite of the prevalence of this notion, and many more will be brought about before it is Samson's three hundred fox tails and firebrands, Joslower than they would be, but it will not quite stop its progress. It may relard the triumphs of freedom, But the clergy are coming; these clerical Sauls of Or-

Two remarks more, and I have done.

false witness,' is no proof that the Bible does not coun- up by Rev. Charles Beecher, was read :tenance lying. It is only a proof that the different [For the article referred to, see The LIBERATOR of parts of the Bible are inconsistent with each other,- last week.] that the book contains good things as well as bad Such is the report of the ministers. They see, and Bible has not only the example of patriarchs and saints to encourage him to lie, but the example of God dead and individuals still in the body, is fatal to the himself. The Bible represents God as saying one thing existence of Christianity, as a divinely originated faith, and doing another—as employing prophets and miraele-workers to preach a lie, in order to try his people—
based solely on a supposed arbitrary revelation. The -as sending men strong delusions, that they might believe a lie and be damned, &c. (See Dout. 13:1-5; of Jesus, will ever abide as true, whatever may be Kings, 22:19-23: 2 Thess, 2:11.)

right to lie to save men's souls. If the Bible does not before they were uttered by Jesus or printed in a book. blame Abraham, Isaac and Jacob for lying for low, But well may the clergy, who scoff at these manifestaworldly objects, why should it blame men who lie for Yours, affectionately,

JOSEPH BARKER.

Tragedy and Theology.-We learn from an

Arrest under the Fugitive Slave Law.—A white lad, named Henry Stephens, was arrested in New York as a fugitive from service, which he owed as an apprentice to the claimant, in New Jersey. The case was fully investigated by the U. S. Commissioner, and the apprentice delivered up to his master.

SPIRITUAL CONVENTION.

HAMPDEN HALL, SPRINGFIELD, April 7, 1858. To JAMES HAUGHTON, Dublin, Ireland:

DEAR JAMES-I am in a Spiritual Convention ; i. e Convention called to consider the various phenomena being witnessed throughout this country, supposed to be caused by spirits that once inhabited this earth. A large, deeply interested assembly is present. It is a State Convention, but many are here from other States. The Convention met yesterday. This is its fourth ses sion. The great object is to consider the facts, now generally admitted to be such, and to trace them to a true and adequate cause, and the relations they bear to the existing theories and practices of in the hour of death, Mrs. Wilson says. I answer, I religious and governments. The great questions sough have seen infidels die happily, and I have seen Christon to be settled are these:—I. Do the spirits of the disc religions and governments. The great questions sought Mrs. Wilson quotes the Encyclopedia Americana and every human being must feel a wish that the above Mrs. Wilson quotes the Encyclopedia Americana and Grant Thorburn as witness against Paine. But who was Grant Thorburn? A believer in the Bible? Then his testimony in the case is not good for any thing.

Mrs. Wilson next gives a hearsay story to prove that woman's rights, and land reform, every individual. (2,) a perfect development of that organization—according to the original design of our Creator; that our and to be true to the duties growing out of those relations; that when we get into the next state, we will ac then exist, and obey them ;-but while here, our first But Mrs. Wilson says, in the case of a father selling great aim should be to know the laws of health and life under which our bodies and souls now exist, and to who see God ' now, and that will see him ever, while they are true to themselves

In all the discussions of the Convention, these practi-Anti-Slavery-a Reform Convention. It has placed bold, determined, practical hostility to all slave-holding, war-making, sectarian churches and governmentsdeclaring all human laws and constitutions null and void and of no authority; and also to the authority of having authority over the human soul.

Many have taken part in this Convention. Any Ballou, one of America's best and truest reformers, has given much invaluable counsel. He has told the Convention that he will take no part in this, or any other movement, that does not operate on him and others to make them truer, more earnest, just and honest in all relations; that does not tend to inspire a more enduring and practical opposition to slavery, war, sectarism, and to all human wrongs. The following resolution, offered by him, and adopted by the Convention, presents his views :--

* Resolved. That a rational and solid faith in spirit manifestations necessarily leads to earnest practical reformation of life, in respect to both individual and social habits : and that any pretended faith in spiritualism which leaves its professors contented with present, popular evil practices, customs and institutions, is vain.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, the chirvovant, has given us a lecture on Insanity; its causes and various manifestations-showing that whatever powerfully excites is calculated to develop insanity in all who are, by birth, inclined to it. He showed how nowerful have been the church and clergy, the religions and politics of the world, to produce insanity. A. J. Davis is the standing miracle of the nincteenth century. He is a gentle, loving, unpretending man; having never enjoyed the lect as he has made; but in his abnormal, or superiorstate, there is no science with whose principles and technicalities he does not seem familiar. His writings are producing effects on the religious and social opinions from abject mental thraldom, from degrading and pol-Mrs. Wilson says I make a sweeping charge of infi-

Nazareth. one will point out to me any such charge in my writ-ings, I will retract it. I know several helpers and coworkers of the Anti-Slavery Society who are not in- M. Spear, by the spirit of Thomas Jefferson. I will forward you a copy of the pamphlet containing it. You What Mrs. Wilson says about the Anti-Slavery Soci- will be interested in its perusal. It gives no quarter to ety, it is not my business to notice. Nor do I feel slaveholders or warriors. It places woman beside man

The Convention has made arrangements to call a National Spiritual Convention, to meet in Rochester, N. Y., next September; there and then to see what can be Perhaps I ought to add, that though I consider the done to give a practical, reformatory direction to the

be universally abandoned before any great reform can The Orthodex clergy and churches of the country universally exploded. The abolition of slavery will be nah and the whale, and all the marvels of the Bible, are one. Bibleolatry may make the movements of reform the persons who are most choked by these simple phebut not prevent them. We should be foolish indeed to thodoxy are found among the prophets of Spiritualism. regard it as 'an insurmountable obstacle to all re- The following, from the N. Y. Tribune, has just been read to the meeting. Three of Dr. Beecher's sons,-Charles, Thomas and Henry Ward, -belong to the As-1. The fact that the Bible says, 'Thou shalt not bear sociation of Ministers before whom the Report, drawn

things. The believer in the divine authority of the as sending forth a false spirit to deceive his enemies fundamental principles of morality, and the gentle, lov-2. It is be right to lie to save one's life, it must be the more enduring substance of the human soul long tions, tremble for the authority of their book. The evidence offered of the 'evil character' of these rapping spirits is extraordinary, but entirely in keeping with their ideas of goodness. A denial of the plenary inspi-ration of the whole Bible, and of total depravity, endless hell, and vicarious atonement, and of what they advertisement that Mr. Edwin Forrest will read the play of Hamlet at Yonkers, on Monday next, for the benefit of the Baptist Church in that village. Admission one dollar.—N. Y. Tribune. the character of that spirit which instigated the Jews

swords with which to stab them; and all the here are dumb about it. The ministers are m to preach the Gospel of Peace by meney can making implements of war. These sword cannon are the pride and defence of the God whom the religionists of Springfield worship, the Whigs hung Geoege Thompson in effect DANIEL WEBSTEE, -that animal with a great head without a heart, -made his speech, claiming my tension of slavery as his 'thunder.

Springfield is a beautiful town, on the Cor river; a town which you and R. D. Wass von light to visit. May you soon come and see 1 not say this to many Europeans, for, with fe tions, the first bow made by them after had these shores is made to the Slave Powerof wrath and murder that is yet to sink this ratio an ocean of blood. God speed the day of the existof slavery, and of all political and religion in tions that sustain it !

Thine for Human Brotherheed HENRY C. WRIGHT

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